

혼자서  
배울수 있는

# 조선말



KONG IK HYON



LEARN KOREAN  
ON YOUR OWN  
2

PYONGYANG, KOREA

1995

혼자서  
배울수 있는

# 조선말



공 익 현

LEARN KOREAN  
ON YOUR OWN  
2



조선말

조선 · 평양

## PREFACE

“LEARN KOREAN ON YOUR OWN” has been written for Koreans living in foreign countries and also for foreigners wishing to learn Korean.

In this book all Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters, both literal and free translations are given and grammatical explanations are presented in a schematic way. Therefore, all readers can read and understand Korean words, phrases and sentences in this book without any help from other people and learn Korean in an easy way.

“LEARN KOREAN ON YOUR OWN” has been written in 48 lessons and 4 parts.

Because this is the first time such a book has been produced, several mistakes may be found in it.

I hope that suggestions for revising this book will be sent to the following address:

Hungman Printing Trading Company, Vipa-Street,  
Moranbong-District, Pyongyang, D.P.R. of Korea

March, 1995

The Author

## Guide for the user

1. All Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters.

for example:

- 안녕하세요 ?  
(annyo'nghasimnikka)  
Hello!  
Good morning.  
Good evening.

- 고맙습니다.  
(komapssu'mnida)  
Thank you.

2. In transcript the separation is denoted by a dash (-).

for example:

- 저는 평양으로 갑니다.  
(jo'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-u'ro kamnida)  
I Pyongyang to go  
I go to Pyongyang.

3. Both literal and free translations are given for all Korean sentences.

for example:

- 저는 영국사람입니다.  
(jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
I an Englishman am (literal translation)  
I am an Englishman. (free translation)

4. Grammatical explanations are given as follows:

for example:

안녕히            가십시오\*  
(annyo'ng-i kasipssio)  
well                go!  
Good-bye.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

\* 가십시오 (kasipssio) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada)  
go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 십시오

(ka sipssio)

십시오 (sipssio) final imperative ending of the verb  
in the most deferential form

5. The asterisk in the example is related to that  
in the explanation.

for example:

나의\* 어머니  
(nau'i o'mo'ni)  
my mother  
my mother

explanation:

\* 나 + 의

(na u'i)

나 (na) - personal pronoun I

의 (u'i) genitive ending

The mark(↑) denotes that a speaker speaks to a superior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



The mark(→) denotes that a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



The mark(↓) denotes that a speaker speaks to an inferior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



The mark(↑↑) denotes that a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.

The mark(↑↓) denotes that a speaker speaks to a superior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the low form of courtesy.

The mark(↔) denotes that a speaker speaks to a person at the

same rank and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the middle form of courtesy, too.

The mark (↓↑) denotes that a speaker speaks to an inferior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form.

# Grammatical Terms

## Pronunciation 발음 (paru'm)

vowel 모음 (mou'm)  
diphthong 겹모음 (kyo'mmou'm)  
link-vowel 연결모음 (ryo'n-gyo' (mou'm)  
consonant 자음 (jau'm)

## Parts of speech 품사 (phumsa)

noun 명사 (myo'ngsa)  
pronoun 대명사 (taemyo'ngsa)  
numeral 수사 (susa)  
verb 동사 (tongsa)  
adjective 형용사 (hyo'ng-yongsa)  
pre-noun 관형사 (kwanhyo'ngsa)  
adverb 부사 (pusa)  
interjection 감탄사 (kamthansa)

## - Endings 토 (tho)

case ending 격토 (kyo'ktho)  
plural ending 복수로 (pokssutho)  
auxiliary ending 도움토 (toumtho)  
ending which is used as case ending 격토처럼 쓰이는 토  
(kyo'kthochoro'm ssu'inu'n tho)  
final ending 맺음토 (maeju'mtho)  
connecting ending 이음토 (iu'mtho)  
attributive ending 규정토 (kyujo'ngtho)  
ending of adverbial modifier 꾸밈토 (kkumimtho)  
ending of voice 상토 (sangtho)  
tense ending 시간토 (sigantho)  
ending of respect 존경토 (jon-gyo'ngtho)  
exchanging ending 바꿈토 (pakkumtho)



## Case 격 (kyo'k)

nominative 주격 (jukkyo'k)  
accusative 대격 (taekkyo'k)  
genitive 속격 (sokkyo'k)  
dative 여격 (yo'kkyo'k)  
locative 위격 (wikkyo'k)  
instrumental 조격 (jokkyo'k)  
coordinative case 구격 (kukkyo'k)  
vocative 호격 (hokkyo'k)  
absolute case 절대격 (jo'lttaekkyo'k)

## Predicative form 서술형 (so'sulhyo'ng)

final form 맺음형 (maeju'mhyo'ng)  
declarative form 알림형 (allimhyo'ng)  
interrogative form 물음형 (muru'mhyo'ng)  
suggestive form 추김형 (chugimhyo'ng)  
imperative form 시킴형 (sikhimhyo'ng)

connecting form 이음형 (iu'mhyo'ng)

attributive form 규정형 (kyujo'nghyo'ng)

form of adverbial modifier 꾸밈형 (kkumimhyo'ng)

## Forms of courtesy 말차림형 (malcharimhyo'ng)

most deferential form 높임형 (nophimhyo'ng)  
middle form 같음형 (kathu'mhyo'ng)  
low form 낮춤형 (nachumhyo'ng)

## Voice 상 (sang)

active form 능동형 (nu'ngdonghyo'ng)  
passive form 피동형 (phidonghyo'ng)  
causative form 사역형 (sayo'khyo'ng)

Tenses 시칭 (siching)

absolute tense 절대시칭 (jo'lttaesiching)  
relative tense 상대시칭 (sangdaesiching)

Parts of sentence 문장성분 (munjangso'ngbun)

predicate 술어 (suro')  
subject 주어 (juo')  
object 보어 (poo')  
adverbial modifier 상황어 (sanghwang-o')  
attribute 규정어 (kyujo'ng-o')  
form of address 호칭어 (hoching-o')  
parenthesis 삽이어 (sabio')  
exclamatory word 감동어 (kamdong-o')  
conjunctive 접속어 (jo'pssogo')  
appended modifier 제시어 (jesio')

- Forms of sentence 문형 (munhyo'ng)

declarative sentence 알림문 (allimmun)  
interrogative sentence 물음문 (muru'mmun)  
suggestive sentence 추김문 (chugimmun)  
imperative sentence 시킴문 (sikhimmun)  
exclamatory sentence 느낌문 (nu'kkimmun)

simple sentence 단일문 (tanilmun)  
compound sentence 병렬복합문 (pyo'ngryo'lbokhammun)  
complex sentence 종속복합문 (jongsokbokhammun)

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## Lesson 13:

# The Change of Sounds (*insertion*)

## The insertion of a sound

The insertion of a sound means that a sound is inserted when a word is pronounced.

There are 2 methods of insertion:

1. The consonant ㄴ (n) is inserted.

for example:

부엌일 (puo'kil) kitchen work

(부엌닐) (puo'knil) (as a result of the insertion of the consonant ㄴ (n) )

(부엌닐) (puo'ngnil) (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄴ (n) )

2. The consonant ㄷ (t) is inserted.

for example:

기발 (kibal) flag

(킷발) (kitbal) (as a result of the insertion of the consonant ㄷ (t) )

(킷뻑) (kitppal) (as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound ㅂ (b) after the voiceless sound ㄷ (t) )

## The Infinitive Form of the Adjective

The infinitive form of the adjective in Korean takes the following form:

stem

ending ㄷ (da)

for example:

- 푸르다 blue  
(phuru'da)

explanation:

푸르 + 다  
(phuru' da)  
푸르 (phuru') stem  
다 (da) ending

- 즐겁다 merry  
(ju' lgo' pttā)

explanation:

즐겁 + 다  
(ju' lgo' p tta)  
즐겁 (ju' lgo' p) stem  
다 (tta) - ending

- 밝다 bright  
(paktta)

explanation:

밝 + 다  
(pak tta)  
밝 (pak) stem  
다 (tta) ending

## The Final Form of the Adjective

The final form of the adjective is the form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The final forms of the adjective are subdivided into the final declarative and interrogative forms.

The tense of the final form of the adjective is the present.

The final form of the adjective makes no distinction of

person or number.

Courtesy is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the person addressed.

Courtesy is expressed in three forms, namely, the most deferential, middle and low forms.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, the most deferential form is used.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, the middle form is used.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, the low form is used.

## The Final Declarative Form of the Adjective

When the speaker expresses some statement in the affirmative or negative form, the final declarative form of the adjective is used.

for example:

나는 기쁘다\*.  
(nanu'n kippu'da)  
I glad  
I am glad.

explanation:

\* The final declarative form 기쁘다 [kippu'da] is derived from the infinitive form 기쁘다 (kippu'da) glad.

기쁘 + 다  
(kippu' da)  
기쁘 (kippu') stem  
다 (da) - ending

기쁘 + 다  
(kippu' da)

다 (da) final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

1. When a speaker speaks to a superior, the final declarative form of the adjective has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	제가 큼니다. (jega khu'mnida) I big I am big.
person addressed	당신이 큼니다. (tangsini khu'mnida) you big You are big.
person spoken about	그가 큼니다. (ku'ga khu'mnida) he big He is big.  그 여자가 큼니다. (ku'nyo'jaga khu'mnida) that woman big She is big.  그것이 큼니다. (ku'go'si khu'mnida) it big It is big.

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 큼니다. (uriga khu'mnida) we big We are big.



person addressed	당신들이      큼니다. (tangsindu'ri    khu'mnida) you                    big You are big.
person spoken about	그들이      큼니다. (ku'du'ri    khu'mnida) they                    big They are big.
	그    녀자들이      큼니다. (ku'nyo'jadu'ri    khu'mnida) those women                    big They are big.
	그것들이      큼니다. (ku'go'ttu'ri    khu'mnida) they                    big They are big.

**explanation:**

- \* The final declarative form 큼니다 (khu'mnida) is derived from the infinitive form 크다 (khu'da) big.

크 + 다  
(khu' da)  
크 (khu') stem  
다 (da) ending

크 + ㅁ니다  
(khu' mnida)

ㅁ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

큼니다 (khu'mnida) (after contracting 크 (khu') and ㅁ (p) )

When the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel, ㅁ니다 (mnida) is used.

In this example the stem 크 (khu') of the adjective 크다 (khu'da) ends in the vowel — (u') Therefore, ㅁ니다 (mnida) is used here.

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	제가 아름답습니다*. (jega aru' mdapssu' mnida) I beautiful I am beautiful.
person addressed	당신이 아름답습니다. (tangsini aru' mdapssu' mnida ) you beautiful You are beautiful.
person spoken about	그 여자가 아름답습니다. (ku' nyo' jaga aru' mdapssu' mnida ) that woman beautiful She is beautiful.

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 아름답습니다. (uriga aru' mdapssu' mnida) we beautiful We are beautiful.
person addressed	당신들이 아름답습니다. (tangsindu' ri aru' mdapssu' mnida) you beautiful You are beautiful.
person spoken about	그 여자들이 아름답습니다. (ku' nyo' jadu' ri aru' mdapssu' mnida) those women beautiful They are beautiful.

explanation:

\* The final declarative form 아름답습니다 (aru' mdapssu' m nida) is derived from the infinitive form 아름답다 (aru' mdapta) beautiful.

아름답 + 다

(aru' mdap tta)

아름답 (aru' mdap) stem

다 (tta) ending  
 아름답 + 습니다  
 (aru'mdap ssu'mnida)

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form.

When the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant, 습니다 (ssu'mnida) is used.

In this example the stem 아름답 (aru'mdap) of the adjective 아름답다 (aru'mdaptta) ends in the consonant ㅂ (p). Therefore, 습니다 (ssu'mnida) is used here.

2. When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, the final declarative form of the adjective has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular	plural
speaker	내가 크오. (naega khu'o) I am big.	우리가 크오. (uriga khu'o) we are big. We are big.
person addressed	당신이 크오. (tangsini khu'o) You are big.	당신들이 크오. (tangsindu'ri khu'o) You are big.
person spoken about	그가 크오. (ku ga khu'o) He is big.	그들이 크오. (ku du'ri khu'o) They are big.
	그 여자가 크오. (ku' nyo' jaga khu'o) She is big.	그 여자들이 크오. (ku' nyo' jadu'ri khu'o) They are big.
	그것이 크오. (ku go'si khu'o) It is big.	그것들이 크오. (ku go'ttu'ri khu'o) They are big.

explanation:

\* The final declarative form 크오 (khu'o) is derived from the infinitive form 크다 (khu'da) big.

크 + 다  
 (khu' da)  
 크 (khu') stem  
 다 (da) ending  
 크 + 오  
 (khu' o)

오 (o) final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy.

When the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel, 오 (o) is used.

In this example the stem 크 (khu') of the adjective 크다 (khu'da) ends in the vowel {u'} Therefore, 오 (o) is used here.

for example:

person \ number	singular
speaker	내가 작소* (naega jaksso) I small I am small.
person addressed	당신이 작소. (tangsini jaksso) you small You are small.
person spoken about	그가 작소. (ku'ga jaksso) he small He is small.
	그 여자가 작소. (ku'nyo'jaga jaksso) that woman small She is small.

	그것이 작소. (ku'go'si jaksso) it small It is small.
--	--

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 작소. (uriga jaksso) we small We are small.
person addressed	당신들이 작소. (langsindu'ri jaksso) you small You are small.
person spoken about	그들이 작소. (ku'du'ri jaksso) they small They are small.
	그 여자들이 작소. (ku'nyo'jadu'ri jaksso) those women small They are small.
	그것들이 작소. (ku'go'ttu'ri jaksso) they small They are small.

**explanation:**

\* The final declarative form 작소 (jaksso) is derived from the infinitive form 작다 (jaktta) small.

작 + 다  
 {jak tta}

작 (jak) stem  
 다 (tta) ending

작 + 소  
 {jak sso}

소 (so) final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

When the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant, 소 (so) is used.

In this example the stem 작 (jak) of the adjective 작다 (jaktta) ends in the consonant ㄱ (k) Therefore, 소 (so) is used here.

3. When a speaker speaks to an inferior, the final declarative form of the adjective has the following form:

for example:

person \ number	singular
speaker	내가 크다. (naega khu'da) I big I am big.
person addressed	네가 크다. (nega khu'da) you big You are big.
person spoken about	그가 크다. (ku'ga khu'da) he big He is big.
	그 여자가 크다. (ku' nyo'jaga khu'da) that woman big She is big.
	그것이 크다. (ku'go'si khu'da) it big It is big.

person \ number	plural
speaker	우리가 크다. (uriga khu'da) we big We are big.
person addressed	너희가 크다. (no'hu'iga khu'da) you big You are big.
person spoken about	그들이 크다. (ku'du'ri khu'da) they big They are big.
	그 여자들이 크다. (ku' nyo'jadu'ri khu'dda) those women big They are big.
	그것들이 크다. (ku'go'ttu'ri khu'da) they big They are big.

explanation:

- \* The final declarative form 크다 [khu'da] is derived from the infinitive form 크다 [khu'da] big.

크 + 다  
[khu' da]  
크 (khu') stem  
다 (da) ending

크 + 다  
[khu' da]

다 (da) final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy.

## Table of Final Declarative Endings of the Adjective

Final declarative endings of the adjective		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
<b>ㅂ니다 / 습니다</b> (mnida ssu'mnida)	<b>오 / 소</b> (o) (so)	<b>다</b> (da)

**remarks:**

We have indicated here only such final declarative endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other final declarative endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

## The Numerals

The Korean language has a double series of numerals:

1. The series of pure Korean numbers
2. The series of numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters



The cardinal numbers:

number	Korean		English
	The pure cardinal numbers		
	The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters		
	substantial	adjectival	substantial, adjectival
1	하나 (hana)	한 (han)	일 (il)
2	둘 (tul)	두 (tu)	이 (i)
3	셋 (set)	세 (se)	삼 (sam)
4	넷 (net)	네 (ne)	사 (sa)
5	다섯 (taso't)	다섯 (taso't)	오 (o)
6	여섯 (yo'so't)	여섯 (yo'so't)	육 (ryuk)
7	일곱 (ilgop)	일곱 (ilgop)	칠 (chil)
8	여덟 (yo'do'l)	여덟 (yo'do'l)	팔 (phal)
9	아홉 (ahop)	아홉 (ahop)	구 (ku)

10	열 (yo'1)	열 (yo'1)	십 (sip)	ten
11	열하나 (yo'lhana)	열한 (yo'ghan)	십일 (sibil)	eleven
12	열둘 (yo'lttul)	열두 (yo'lttu)	십이 (sibi)	twelve
13	열셋 (yo'1set)	열세 (yo'lse)	십삼 (sipssam)	thirteen
14	열넷 (yo'1net)	열네 (yo'1ne)	십사 (sipssa)	fourteen
15	열다섯 (yo'ldaso't)	열다섯 (yo'ldaso't)	십오 (sibo)	fifteen
16	열여섯 (yo'ryo'so't)	열여섯 (yo'ryo'so't)	십육 (simryuk)	sixteen
17	열일곱 (yo'rilgop)	열일곱 (yo'rilgop)	십칠 (sipchil)	seventeen
18	열여덟 (yo'ryo'do'1)	열여덟 (yo'ryo'do'1)	십팔 (sipphal)	eighteen
19	열아홉 (yo'rahop)	열아홉 (yo'rahop)	십구 (sipku)	nineteen
20	스물 (su'mul)	스무 (su'mu)	이십 (isip)	twenty
21	스물하나 (su'mulhana)	스물한 (su'mulhan)	이십일 (isibil)	twenty one
22	스물둘 (su'multtul)	스물두 (su'multtu)	이십이 (isibi)	twenty two
30	서른 (so'ru'n)	서른 (so'ru'n)	삼십 (samsip)	thirty

40	마흔 (mahu'n)	마흔 (mahu'n)	사십 (sasip)	forty
50	쉰 (swin)	쉰 (swin)	오십 (osip)	fifty
60	예순 (yesun)	예순 (yesun)	육십 (ryukssip)	sixty
70	일흔 (ilhu'n)	일흔 (ilhu'n)	칠십 (chilsip)	seventy
80	여든 (yo'du'n)	여든 (yo'du'n)	팔십 (phalsip)	eighty
90	아흔 (ahu'n)	아흔 (ahu'n)	구십 (kuspip)	ninety
100			백 (paek)	hundred
101	백하나 (paek-hana)	백한 (paek-han)	백일 (paegil)	a hundred and one
102	백둘 (paekttul)	백두 (paekttu)	백이 (paegi)	a hundred and two
200			이백 (ibaek)	two hundred
300			삼백 (sambaek)	three hundred
400			사백 (sabaek)	four hundred
500			오백 (obaek)	five hundred
600			육백 (ryukppaek)	six hundred

700		칠백 (chilbaek)	seven hundred
800		팔백 (phalbaek)	eight hundred
900		구백 (kubaek)	nine hundred
1,000		천 (cho'n)	thousand
1,001	천하나 (cho'nhana)	천일 (cho'nil)	a thousand and one
10,000		만 (man)	ten thousand
100,000		십만 (simman)	hundred thousand
1,000,000		백만 (paengman)	million
10,000,000		천만 (cho'nman)	ten million
100,000,000		억 (o'k)	hundred million

It is advisable to read numeral in the pure Korean numbers as much as possible.

for example:

19 열아홉 (yo'rahop) nineteen

111 백열하나 (paeg-yo'lhana) a hundred and eleven

1007 천일곱 (cho'n-ilgop) a thousand and seven

The declension of the numeral is just the same as that of the noun.

The ordinal numbers:

Korean		English
The pure Korean ordinal numbers	The ordinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	
첫 (번) 째 * <sup>1</sup> (cho't(ppo'n)jjae)	제일 * <sup>2</sup> (jeil)	first
두번째 (tubo'njjae)	제이 (jei)	second
둘째 (tuljjae)		
세번째 (sebo'njjae)	제삼 (jesam)	third
셋째 (setjjae)		
네번째 (nebo'njjae)	제사 (jesa)	fourth
넷째 (netjjae)		
다섯 (번) 째 (taso't(ppon)jjae)	제오 (jeo)	fifth
여섯 (번) 째 (yo'so't(ppo'n)jjae)	제륙 (jeryuk)	sixth
일곱 (번) 째 (ilgop(ppo'n)jjae)	제칠 (jechil)	seventh
여덟 (번) 째 (yo'do'l(ppo'n)jjae)	제팔 (jephāl)	eighth
아홉 (번) 째 (ahop(ppo'n)jjae)	제구 (jegu)	ninth
열 (번) 째 (yo'l(ppo'n)jjae)	제십 (jesip)	tenth
열한 (번) 째 (yo'ghan(ppo'n)jjae)	제십일 (jesibil)	eleventh
열두 (번) 째 (yo'lttu(bo'n)jjae)	제십이 (jesibi)	twelfth

스무 (번) 째 (su'mu(bo'n)jjae)	제이십 (jeisip)	twentieth
서른 (번) 째 (soru'n(bo'n)jjae)	제삼십 (jesamsip)	thirtieth
마흔 (번) 째 (mahu'n(bo'n)jjae)	제사십 (jesasip)	fortieth
쉰 (번) 째 (swin(bo'n)jjae)	제오십 (jeosip)	fiftieth
예순 (번) 째 (yesun(bo'n)jjae)	제륙십 (jeryukssip)	sixtieth
일흔 (번) 째 (ilhu'n(bo'n)jjae)	제칠십 (jechilsip)	seventieth
여든 (번) 째 (yo'du'n(bo'n)jjae)	제팔십 (jephalsip)	eightieth
아흔 (번) 째 (ahu'n(bo'n)jjae)	제구십 (jegusip)	ninetieth
백 (번) 째 (baek(ppo'n)jjae)	제일백 (jeilbaek)	hundredth

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>...째 (jjae) is a suffix. It means "order" and is attached to the pure Korean cardinal number in order to form the corresponding pure Korean ordinal number

\*<sup>2</sup>제 (je) is a prefix. It means "order" and is put before the cardinal number in order to form the corresponding ordinal number,

## The Counting Word

The numbers are connected to a counting word, and then the counting word lies after the main word.

These counting words are different according to the objects to be counted. They have the meaning of "piece" in English.

The counting word:

개 (gae) "piece" (for objects)

for example:

의자 두개  
(u'ija tugae)  
chair two pieces  
two chairs

명 (myo'ng) "person" (for persons)

for example:

대학생 두명  
(taehakssaeng tumyo'ng)  
student two persons  
two students

분 (bun) "person" (for expressing respect)

for example:

선생 두분  
(so'nsaeng tubun)  
teacher two persons  
two teachers

마리 (mari) "animal" (for animals)

for example:

소 두마리  
(so tumari)  
ox two animals  
two oxen

권 (gwo'n) "book", "volume" (for books)

for example:

사전 두권  
(sajo'n tugwo'n)  
dictionary two books  
two dictionaries

장 (jang) (for papers, roofing-tiles or bricks)

for example:

종이      두장  
(jong-i    tujang)  
paper      two sheets  
two sheets of paper

벌 (bo'1) "suit" (for clothes)

for example:

옷      두벌  
(ot      tubo'1)  
clothes   two suits  
two suits of clothes

대 (dae) "piece" (for machines, cars or airplanes)

for example:

비행기      두대  
(pihaeng-gi    tudae)  
airplane      two pieces  
two airplanes

척 (cho'k) "ship" (for ships)

for example:

배      세척  
(pae    secho'k)  
ship    three ships  
three ships

채 (chae) "house" (for houses)

for example:

집      한채  
(jip    hanchae)



house one house  
one house

자루 (jaru) "piece" (for pencils or rifles)

for example:

연필 네자루  
(yo'nphil nejaru)  
pencil four pieces  
four pencils

켈레 (kho'lle) "pair" (for shoes)

for example:

신 한켈레  
(sin hankho'lle)  
shoes one pair  
a pair of shoes

문 (mun) "gun" (for guns)

for example:

대포 열문  
(taepo yo'lmun)  
gun ten guns  
ten guns

그루 (gu'ru) "tree" (for trees)

for example:

나무 두그루  
(namu tugu'ru)  
tree two trees  
two trees

## Word Order

### The predicate

The word in the final declarative form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

- 당신이 큼니다.  
(tangsini khu'mnida)  
you big  
You are big.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

The final declarative form 큼니다 (khu'mnida) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 당신이 크오.  
(tangsini khu'o)  
you big  
You are big.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

The final declarative form 크오 (khu'o) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 네가 크다.  
(nega khu'da)  
you big  
You are big.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

The final declarative form 크다 (khu'da) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

## The pure Korean adjectival cardinal numbers

The adjectival cardinal number lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

열아홉살

{yo'rahopssal}

nineteen age

nineteen years old

explanation:

The adjectival cardinal number 열아홉 (yo'rahop) lies before the word 살 (ssal) it refers to.

## The counting word

The counting word is attached to the number, and then it lies after the main word.

for example:

○ 선생      두분

{so'nsaeng    tubun}

teacher      two persons

two teachers

explanation:

The counting word 분 (bun) is attached to the number 두 (tu) and then it lies after the main word 선생 (sonsaeng)

- 소 두마리  
 (so tumari)  
 ox two animals  
 two oxen

explanation:

The counting word 마리 (mari) is attached to the number 두 (tu) and then it lies after the main word 소 (so)

## Text

### 1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 저는 기쁩니다\*  
 (jo'nu'n kippu'mnida)  
 I glad  
 I am glad.

explanation:

- \* 기쁩니다 (kippu'mnida) is derived from the adjective 기쁘다 (kippu'da) glad  
 기쁘 + 다  
 (kippu' da)  
 기쁘 (kippu') stem  
 다 (da) ending  
 기쁘 + 뵈니다  
 (kippu' mnida)  
 뵈니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form  
 기쁩니다 (kippu'mnida) (after contracting 뵈 (ppu') and 뵈 (p) )

- 당신이        큼니다.  
(tangsini khu'mnida)  
you            big  
You are big.

- 그가        작습니다\*  
(ku'ga jakssu'mnida)  
he            small  
He is small.

explanation:

\* 작습니다 (jakssu'mnida) is derived from the adjective 작  
다 (jaktta) small  
작 + 다  
(jak tta)  
작 (jak) stem  
다 (tta) ending  
작 + 습니다  
(jak ssu'mnida)  
습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the  
adjective in the most deferential form.

- 그    여자가        아름답습니다.  
(ku' nyo'jaga aru'mdapssu'mnida)  
that woman    beautiful  
She is beautiful.

- 우리는        기쁩니다.  
(urinu'n kippu'mnida)  
we            glad  
We are glad.

- 당신들이        큼니다.  
(tangsindu'ri khu'mnida)  
you            big  
You are big.

- 그들이 작습니다.  
(ku'du'ri jakssu'mnida)  
they small  
They are small.
- 그 여자들이 아름답습니다.  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri aru'mdapssu'mnida)  
those women beautiful  
They are beautiful.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 나는 기쁘오\*  
(nanu'n kippu'o)  
I glad  
I am glad.

explanation:

\* 기쁘오 (kippu'o) is derived from the adjective 기쁘다 (kippu'da) glad.  
 기쁘 + 다  
 (kippu' da)  
 기쁘 (kippu') stem  
 다 (da) ending  
 기쁘 + 오  
 (kippu' o)  
 오 (o) final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

- 당신이 크오.  
(tangsini khu'o)  
you big  
You are big.

- 그가 작소.  
(ku'ga jaksso)  
he small  
He is small.
- 그 여자가 아름답소\*  
(ku'nyo'jaga aru'ndapsso)  
that woman beautiful  
She is beautiful.

explanation:

\* 아름답소 (aru'ndapsso) is derived from the adjective 아름답다 (aru'ndapta) beautiful.

아름답 + 다

(aru'ndap tta)

아름답 (aru'ndap) stem

다 (tta) ending

아름답 + 소

(aru'ndap sso)

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the adjective  
in the middle form of courtesy

- 우리는 기쁘오.  
(urinu'n kippu'o)  
we glad  
We are glad.
- 당신들이 크오.  
(tangsindu'ri khu'o)  
you big  
You are big.
- 그들이 작소.  
(ku'du'ri jaksso)  
they small  
They are small.

- 그      녀자들이      아름답소.  
 (ku' nyo' jadu'ri aru'mdapsso)  
 those women      beautiful  
 They are beautiful.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 나는      기쁘다.  
 (nanu'n kippu'da)  
 I      glad  
 I am glad.

- 네가      크다.  
 (nega khu'da)  
 you      big  
 You are big.

- 그가      작다\*  
 (ku'ga jaktta)  
 he      small  
 He is small.

explanation:

\* 작다 (jaktta) is derived from the adjective 작다 (jaktta) small.

작 + 다  
 (jak tta)

작 (jak) stem  
 다 (tta) ending

작 + 다  
 (jak tta)

다 (tta) final declarative ending of the adjective  
 in the low form of courtesy \*



- 그 녀자가 아름답다\*  
(ku' nyo' jaga aru' mdapta)  
that woman beautiful  
She is beautiful.

explanation:

- \* 아름답다 (aru' mdapta) is derived from the adjective 아름답다 (aru' mdapta) beautiful.  
아름답 + 다  
(aru' mdap tta)  
아름답 (aru' mdap) stem  
다 (tta) ending  
아름답 + 다  
(aru' mdap tta)  
다 (tta) final declarative ending of the adjective  
in the low form of courtesy.

- 우리가 기쁘다.  
(uriga kippu' da)  
we glad  
We are glad.

- 너희가 크다.  
(no' hu' iga khu' da)  
you big  
You are big.

- 그들이 작다.  
(ku' du' ri jaktta)  
they small  
They are small.

- 그 녀자들이 아름답다.  
(ku' nyo' jadu' ri aru' mdapta)  
those women beautiful  
They are beautiful.

## 2

- 선생            두분  
(so'nsaeng tubun)  
teacher        two persons  
two teachers

- 소            두마리  
(so tumari)  
ox            two animals  
two oxen

- 사전            두권  
(sajo'n tukkwon)  
dictionary    two books  
two dictionaries

- 종이            두장  
(jo'ng-i tujang)  
paper        two sheets  
two sheets of paper

- 옷            두벌  
(ot tubo'l)  
clothes      two suits  
two suits of clothes

- 비행기            두대  
(pihaeng-gi tudae)  
airplane      two pieces  
two airplanes

- 배            세척  
(pae secho'k)  
ship          three ships  
three ships

- 집        한채  
 (jip hanchae)  
 house one house  
 one house
  
- 연필        네자루  
 (yo'nphil nejaru)  
 pencil four pieces  
 four pencils
  
- 신        한켤레  
 (sin hankho'lle)  
 shoes one pair  
 a pair of shoes
  
- 대포        열문  
 (taepo yo'lmun)  
 gun ten guns  
 ten guns
  
- 나무        두그루  
 (namu tugu'ru)  
 tree two trees  
 two trees

Lesson 14:

## The Change of Sounds (*omission*)

### The omission of a sound

The omission of a sound means that a certain sound is omitted when sounds are linked.

There are 2 methods of omission:

1. The sound **ㅎ** [h] of a stem is not pronounced before an ending or a suffix which begins with a vowel.

for example:

- **많았다** [manhassda]    were much  
(**만**았다) [manassda] (as a result of the omission of the sound **ㅎ** [h] before the past tense ending **았** [at] (refer to the lesson 27) which begins with the vowel **ㅏ** [a] )  
(**만**알다) [manatda] (as a result of the shut of the sound **ㅅ** [ss] )  
(**만**알**ㅌ**) [manattta] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound **ㄷ** [d] )
- **많이** [manhi]    much  
(**만**이) [mani] (as a result of the omission of the sound **ㅎ** [h] before the suffix **이** [i] which begins with the vowel **ㅣ** [i] )

2. The penultimate or the last consonant in a syllable is omitted.

- 1) The penultimate consonant **ㄹ** [l] in a syllable is omitted when the penultimate and last consonants **ㄹㄱ** [lk]    **ㄹㅁ** [lm]    **ㄹㅂ** [lp] or **ㄹㅍ** [lph] in a syllable come before another consonant or at the end of a word.

for example:

- 닭 [talk] hen  
[닥] [tak] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l] at the end of the word)
  
- 삶다 [salmda] cook  
[삼다] [samda] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate ㄹ [l] before the consonant ㅌ [d] )  
[삼따] [samtta] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅌ [d] )
  
- 밟다 [palpda] tread  
[밥다] [papda] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l] before the consonant ㅌ [d] )  
[밟따] [paptta] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅌ [d] )
  
- 읊다 [u'lpħda] recite  
[읊다] [u'phda] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l] before the consonant ㅌ [d] )  
[읊다] [u'pda] (as a result of the shut of the sound ㅍ [p] )  
[읊따] [u'ptta] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅌ [d] )

2) The last consonant in a syllable is omitted when it is a lingual.

for example:

- 없다 [opsda] there is no (As the last consonant ㅅ [s] is a lingual, it is omitted.)  
[업다] [opda] (as a result of the omission of the last consonant ㅅ [s] )  
[업따] [optta] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅌ [d] )

## The Final Interrogative Form of the Adjective

When the speaker asks another person something, the final interrogative form of the adjective is used.

for example:

당신은 기쁠니까\* ?  
(tangsinu'n kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 기쁠니까 (kippu'mnikka) is derived from the infinitive form 기쁘다 (kippu'da) glad.

기쁘 + 다

(kippu' da)

기쁘 (kippu') stem

다 (da) ending

기쁘 + 니까

(kippu' mnikka)

니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

기쁠니까 (kippu'mnikka) (after contracting ㅍ (ppu') and ㅂ (p) )

When the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel, 니까 (mnikka) is used.

In this example the stem 기쁘 (kippu') of the adjective 기쁘다 (kippu'da) ends in the vowel — {u} Therefore, 니까 (mnikka) is used here.

1. When a speaker speaks to a superior, the final interrogative form of the adjective takes the following form:

for example:

number person	singular	
speaker	제가 기쁘니까*? (jega kippu'mnikka) I glad? Am I glad?	
person ad- dressed	당신이 기쁘니까? (tangsini kippu'mnikka) you glad? Are you glad?	
person spoken about	그가 기쁘니까? (kuga kippu'mnikka) he glad? Is he glad?	그 여자가 기쁘니까? (ku'nyo'jaga kippu'mnikka) that woman glad? Is she glad?

number person	plural	
speaker	우리가 기쁘니까? (uriga kippu'mnikka) we glad? Are we glad?	
person addressed	당신들이 기쁘니까? (tangsindu'ri kippu'mnikka) you glad? Are you glad?	
person spoken about	그들이 기쁘니까? (ku'du'ri kippu'mnikka) they glad? Are they glad?  그 여자들이 기쁘니까? (ku'nyo'jadu'ri kippu'mnikka) those women glad? Are they glad?	

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 기뻐니까 (kippu'mnikka) is derived from the infinitive form 기쁘다 (kippu'da) glad.

기쁘 + 다

(kippu' da)

기쁘 (kippu') stem

다 (da) ending

기쁘 + ㅂ니까

(kippu' mnikka)

ㅂ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

기뻐니까 (kippu'mnikka) (after contracting ㅂ (ppu') and ㅂ (p) )

When the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel, ㅂ니까 (mnikka) is used.

In this example the stem 기쁘 (kippu') of the adjective 기쁘다 (kippu'da) ends in the vowel — {u'} Therefore, ㅂ니까 (mnikka) is used here.

○ 하늘은\*1 푸릅니까\*2 ?

(hanu'ru'n phuru'mnikka)

the sky blue?

Is the sky blue?

explanation:

\*1 하늘 + 은

(hanu'r u'n)

하늘 (hanu'r) noun sky

은 (u'n) auxiliary ending

\*2 The final interrogative form 푸릅니까 (phuru'mnikka) is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다 (phuru'da) blue.

푸르 + 다

(phuru' da)

푸르 (phuru') stem

다 (da) ending

푸르 + ㅂ니까

(phuru' mnikka)



ㅂ니다 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form  
 푸릅니다 (phuru'mnikka) (after contracting 르 (ru') and  
 ㅂ (p) )

When the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel, ㅂ니다 (mnikka) is used.

In this example the stem 푸르 (phuru') of the adjective 푸르다 (phuru'da) ends in the vowel — (u') Therefore, ㅂ니다 (mnikka) is used here.

for example:

number person	singular
person	제가 즐겁습니까* ? (jega ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) I merry? Am I merry?
person addressed	당신이 즐겁습니까 ? (tangsini ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) you merry? Are you merry?
person spoken about	그가 즐겁습니까 ? (ku' ga ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) he merry? Is he merry?  그 여자가 즐겁습니까 ? (ku' nyo' jaga ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) that woman merry? Is she merry?

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 즐겁습니까 ? (uriga ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) we merry? Are we merry?
person addressed	당신들이 즐겁습니까 ? (tangsindu' ri ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) you merry? Are you merry?
person spoken about	그들이 즐겁습니까 ? (ku' du' ri ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) they merry? Are they merry?  그 여자들이 즐겁습니까 ? (ku' nyo' jadu' ri ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) those women merry? Are they merry?

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 즐겁습니까 (ju' lgo' pssu' mnikka) is derived from the infinitive form 즐겁다 (ju' lgo' p tta) merry.

즐겁 + 다  
(ju' lgo' p tta)

즐겁 (ju' lgo' p) stem

다 (tta) ending

즐겁 + 습니까  
(ju' lgo' p ssu' mnikka)

습니까 (ssu' mnikka) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form.

When the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant, 습니까

{ssu'mnikka} is used.

In this example the stem 즐겁 {ju'lgo'p} of the adjective 즐겁다 {ju'lgo'ptta} ends in the consonant ㅂ {p}. Therefore, 습니까 {ssu'mnikka} is used here.

- 당신의                    마음은\*1            즐겁습니까\*2 ?  
 {tangsingu'i        mau'mu'n        ju'lgo'pssu'mnikka}  
 your                    heart            merry?  
 Is your heart merry?

explanation:

\*1마음 + 은  
 {mau'm        u'n}  
 마음 {mau'm}    noun        heart  
 은 {u'n}        auxiliary ending

\*2The final interrogative form 즐겁습니까 {ju'lgo'pssu'mnikka} is derived from the infinitive form 즐겁다 {ju'lgo'ptta} merry.

즐겁 + 다  
 {ju'lgo'p        tta}  
 즐겁 {ju'lgo'p}    stem  
 다 {tta}        ending  
 즐겁 + 습니까  
 {ju'lgo'p        ssu'mnikka}

습니까 {ssu'mnikka} final interrogative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

When the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant, 습니까 {ssu'mnikka} is used.

In this example the stem 즐겁 {ju'lgo'p} of the adjective 즐겁다 {ju'lgo'ptta} ends in the consonant ㅂ {p}. Therefore, 습니까 {ssu'mnikka} is used here.

2. When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, the final interrogative form of the adjective has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular		
speaker	내가 나쁜가* ? (naega nappu'n-ga) I bad? Am I bad?		
person addressed	당신이 나쁜가 ? (tangsini nappu'n-ga) you bad? Are you bad?		
person spoken about	그가 나쁜가 ? (ku'ga nappu'n-ga) he bad? Is he bad?	그 여자가 나쁜가 ? (ku' nyo'jaga nappu'n-ga) that woman bad? Is she bad?	

number person	plural		
speaker	우리가 나쁜가 ? (uriga nappu'n-ga) we bad? Are we bad?		
person addressed	당신들이 나쁜가 ? (tangsindu'ri nappu'n-ga) you bad? Are you bad?		
person spoken about	그들이 나쁜가 ? (ku'du'ri nappu'n-ga) they bad? Are they bad?	그 여자들이 나쁜가 ? (ku' nyo'jadu'ri nappu'n-ga) those women bad? Are they bad?	

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 나쁜가 (nappu'n-ga) is derived from the infinitive form 나쁘다 (nappu'da) bad.

나쁘 + 다

{nappu' da}

나쁘 (nappu') stem

다 (da) ending

나쁘 + ㄴ가

{nappu' n-ga}

ㄴ가 (n-ga) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

나쁜가 (nappu'nga) (after contracting ㅂ (ppu') and ㄴ (n) )

○ 날씨가\*<sup>1</sup> 나쁜가\*<sup>2</sup> ?

{nalssiga nappu'n-ga}

the weather bad?

Is the weather bad?

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>날씨 + 가

{nalssi ga}

날씨 (nalssi) noun weather

가 (ga) nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 나쁜가 (nappu'n-ga) is derived from the infinitive form 나쁘다 (nappu'da) bad.

나쁘 + 다

{nappu' da}

나쁘 (nappu') stem

다 (da) ending

나쁘 + ㄴ가

{nappu' n-ga}

ㄴ가 (n-ga) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

나쁜가 (nappu'n-ga) (after contracting ㅂ (ppu') and ㄴ (n) )

3. When a speaker speaks to an inferior, the final interrogative form of the adjective has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular	
speaker	내가 기쁘냐? (naega kippu'-nya) I glad? Am I glad?	
person addressed	네가 기쁘냐? (nega kippu'-nya) you glad? Are you glad?	
person spoken about	그가 기쁘냐? (ku'ga kippu'-nya) he glad? Is he glad?	그 여자가 기쁘냐? (ku'nyo'jaga kippu'-nya) that woman glad? Is she glad?

number person	plural	
speaker	우리가 기쁘냐? (uriga kippu'-nya) we glad? Are we glad?	
person addressed	너희가 기쁘냐? (no'hu'iga kippu'-nya) you glad? Are you glad?	
person spoken about	그들이 기쁘냐? (ku'du'ri kippu'-nya) they glad? Are they glad?  그 여자들이 기쁘냐? (ku'nyo'jadu'ri kippu'-nya) those women glad? Are they glad?	

**explanation:**

\* The final interrogative form 기쁘냐 [kippu'-nya] is derived from the infinitive form 기쁘다 [kippu'da] glad.

기쁘 + 다

[kippu' da]

기쁘 (kippu') stem

다 (da) ending

기쁘 + 냐

[kippu' nya]

냐 (nya) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the adjective has no tense ending, 냐 (nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 기쁘냐 [kippu'-nya] has no tense ending.

- 날씨가 나쁘냐\* ?  
 (nalssiga nappu'-nya)  
 the weather bad?  
 Is the weather bad?

**explanation:**

\* The final interrogative form 나쁘냐 [nappu'-nya] is derived from the infinitive form 나쁘다 [nappu'da] bad.

나쁘 + 다

[nappu' da]

나쁘 (nappu') stem

다 (da) ending

나쁘 + 냐

[nappu' nya]

냐 (nya) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the adjective has no tense ending, 냐 (nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 나쁘냐 [nappu'-nya] has no tense ending.

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	내가 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (naega o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) I how glad? How glad am I?
person addressed	네가 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (nega o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) you how glad? How glad are you?
person spoken about	그가 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (ku' ga o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) he how glad? How glad is he?  그 여자가 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (ku' nyo' jaga o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) that woman how glad? How glad is she?

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (uriga o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) we how glad? How glad are we?
addressed	너희가 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (no' hu' iga o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) you how glad? How glad are you?
person spoken about	그들이 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (ku' du' ri o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) they how glad? How glad are they?  그 여자들이 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐? (ku' nyo' jadu' ri o' lmana kippu' gennu' -nya) those women how glad? How glad are they?



explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 기쁘겠느냐 [kippu'gennu'-nya] is derived from the infinitive form 기쁘다 [kippu'da] glad.

기쁘 + 다  
(kippu' da)

기쁘 (kippu') stem

다 (da) ending

기쁘 + 겠 + 으냐  
(kippu' gen nu'-nya)

겠 (gen) ending of the future tense (refer to the lesson 18)

으냐 (nu'-nya) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the adjective has a tense ending, 으냐 (nu'-nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 기쁘겠느냐 [kippu'gennu'-nya] has the ending of the future tenses 겠 (get)

The ending of the future tense 겠 (get) has here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

- 날씨가 나쁘겠느냐\* ?  
(nalssiga nappu'gennu'-nya)  
the weather bad?  
Is the weather bad?

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 나쁘겠느냐 [nappu'gennu'-nya] is derived from the infinitive form 나쁘다 [nappu'da] bad.

나쁘 + 다  
(nappu' da)

나쁘 (nappu') stem

다 (da) ending

나쁘 + 겠 + 으냐  
(nappu' gen nu'-nya)

겠 (gen) ending of the future tense

느냐 (nu'-nya) final interrogative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the adjective has a tense ending, 느냐 (nu'-nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 나쁘겠느냐 (nappu'gennu'-nya) has the ending of the future tense 겠 (get)

The ending of the future tense 겠 (get) has here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

## Table of Final Interrogative Endings of the Adjective

Final interrogative endings of the adjective		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅁ니까 / 습니까 (mnikka) (ssu'mnikka)	ㄴ가 (n-ga)	냐 (nya) 느냐 (nu'-nya)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final interrogative endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other final interrogative endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

## The Interjection

The interjection denotes the emotion and attitude of the speaker

There are the following interjections:

1. Interjections which express emotions such as joy, sorrow and wonder

for example:

1) joy: 만세! (manse) hurrah!

2) sorrow: 오! (o) oh!  
아이고! (aigo) woe!

3) wonder: 아! (a) ah!  
오! (o) oh!

2. Interjections which express the demand or will of the speaker.

for example:

○ 자 (ja) now

○ 어서 (o'so') please

3. Interjections which express the attitude of the person addressed

for example:

○ 응 (u'ng) yes (to a person of the same rank or to an inferior)

○ 예 (ye) yes (to a superior)

## Word Order

### The predicate

The word in the final interrogative form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

- 당신은 기쁘니까?  
(tangsinu'n kippu'mnika)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

The final interrogative form 기쁘니까 (kippu'mnika) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 당신이 나쁘니까?  
(tangsinu nappu'n-ga)  
you bad?  
Are you bad?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

The final interrogative form 나쁘니까 (nappu'n-ga) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 네가 기쁘냐?  
(nega kippu'-nya)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

The final interrogative form 기쁘냐 (kippu'-nya) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

## The exclamatory word

The exclamatory word expresses the thought or attitude of the

speaker according to his feelings.

An interjection in the sentence becomes an exclamatory word, and it usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

- 너는 가느냐?  
(nonu'n kanu'-nya)  
you go?  
Are you going?

예, 저는 갑니다.  
(ye jo'nu'n kamnida)  
yes I go  
Yes, I am going.

explanation:

The interjection 예 (ye) becomes a exclamatory word, and it comes at the beginning of the sentence.

- 오, 평양! 평양은 나의 심장.  
(o pyo'ng-yang pyo'ng-yang-un nau'i simjang)  
o, Pyongyang! Pyongyang my heart  
O, Pyongyang! Pyongyang is my heart.

explanation:

The interjection 오 (o) in the sentence comes at the beginning of the sentence.

## Text

### 1

When a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.



- 제가 기쁘니까?  
(jega kippu'mnikka)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?

예, 당신이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsini kippu'mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 당신이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsini kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 제가 기쁩니다.  
(ye jegga kippu'mnida)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘니까?  
(ku'ga kippu'mnikka)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

예, 그가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'ga kippu'mnida)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 여자가 기쁘니까?  
(ku' nyo'jaga kippu'mnikka)  
that woman glad?

Is she glad?

예, 그 여자가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku' nyo' jaga kippu'mnida)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘니까?  
(uriga kippu'mnikka)  
we glad?  
Are we glad?

예, 당신들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 당신들이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsindu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 우리가 기쁩니다.  
(ye uriga kippu'mnida)  
yes we glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku'du'ri kippu'mnikka)  
they glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그        녀자들이       기쁩니까 ?  
 [ku'       nyo'jadu'ri   kippu'mnikka]  
 those    women         glad?  
 Are they glad?

예, 그        녀자들이       기쁩니다.  
 [ye ku'       nyo'jadu'ri   kippu'mnida]  
 yes those women         glad  
 Yes, they are glad.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the low form of courtesy.



- 제가       기쁩니까 ?  
 [jega   kippu'mnikka]  
 I        glad?  
 Am I glad?

응,        네가       기쁘다.  
 [u'ng   nega   kippu'da]  
 yes    you    glad  
 Yes, you are glad.

- 당신이       기쁩니까 ?  
 [tangsini   kippu'mnikka]  
 you         glad?  
 Are you glad?

응,        내가       기쁘다.  
 [u'ng   naega   kippu'da]  
 yes    I        glad  
 Yes, I am glad.



- 그가 기쁘니까?  
(ku'ga kippu'mnikka)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

응, 그가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku'ga kippu'da)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 여자가 기쁘니까?  
(ku' nyo'jaga kippu'mnikka)  
that woman glad?  
Is she glad?

응, 그 여자가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku' nyo'jaga kippu'da)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘니까?  
(u'riga kippu'mnikka)  
we glad?  
Are we glad?

응, 너희가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng no'hu'iga kippu'da)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 당신들이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsindu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 우리가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng uriga kippu'da)

yes we glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku'du'ri kippu'mnikka)  
they glad?  
Are they glad?

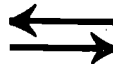
응, 그들이 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku'du'ri kippu'da)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그 여자들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
those women glad?  
Are they glad?

응, 그 여자들이 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'da)  
yes those women glad  
Yes, they are glad.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the middle form of courtesy, too.



- 내가 기쁘니까?  
(naega kippu'n-ga)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?

응, 동무가 기쁘오.

(u'ng tongmuga kippu'o)  
yes comrade glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 동무가 기쁘는가?  
(tongmuga kippu'n-ga)  
comrade glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 내가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng naega kippu'o)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘는가?  
(ku'ga kippu'n-ga)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

응, 그가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku'ga kippu'o)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 여자가 기쁘는가?  
(ku' nyo'jaga kippu'n-ga)  
that woman glad?  
Is he glad?

응, 그 여자가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku' nyo'jaga kippu'o)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘는가?  
(uriga kippu'n-ga)  
we glad?

Are we glad?

응, 동무들이 기쁘오.  
(u'ng tongmudu'ri kippu'o)  
yes comrades glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 동무들이 기쁘는가?  
(tongmudu'ri kippu'n-ga)  
comrades glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 우리가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng uriga kippu'o)  
yes we glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘는가?  
(kudu'ri kippu'n-ga)  
they glad?  
Are they glad?

응, 그들이 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku'du'ri kippu'o)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그 여자들이 기쁘는가?  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'n-ga)  
those women glad?  
Are they glad?

응, 그 여자들이 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'o)  
yes those women glad  
Yes, they are glad.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form.



- 내가 기쁘냐?  
(naega kippu'-nya)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?

예, 당신이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsini kippu'mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 네가 기쁘냐?  
(nega kippu'-nya)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 제가 기쁩니다.  
(ye jega kippu'mnida)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘냐?  
(ku'ga kippu'-nya)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

예, 그가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'ga kippu'mnida)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그        녀자가        기쁘냐?  
(ku' nyo' jaga    kippu'-nya)  
that    woman        glad?  
Is she glad?

예, 그    녀자가    기쁩니다.  
(ye ku' nyo' jaga kippu'mnida)  
yes that woman    glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가    기쁘냐?  
(uriga    kippu'-nya)  
we        glad?  
Are we glad?

예,    당신들이    기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes you            glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 너희가        기쁘냐?  
(no'hu'iga    kippu'-nya)  
you            glad?  
Are you glad?

예,    우리가    기쁩니다.  
(ye uriga    kippu'mnida)  
yes we        glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이        기쁘냐?  
(ku'du'ri    kippu'-nya)  
they        glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그들이    기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri kippu'mnida)

yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그        여자들이       기쁘냐?  
(ku'       nyo' jadu' ri   kippu' -nya)  
those    women       glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그        여자들이       기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'    nyo' jadu' ri   kippu' mnida)  
yes those women       glad  
Yes, they are glad.

## 2

- 만세!  
(manse)  
Hurrah!
- 아, 백두산!  
(a   paektusan)  
oh Mt. Paektu!  
Oh, Mt. Paektu!
- 오, 조국이여\*!  
(o   jogugiyo')  
oh the fatherland!  
Oh, the fatherland!

explanation:

\* 조국 + 이여  
(jogug        iyo')  
  조국 (jogug)   noun fatherland  
  이여 (iyo')   vocative ending

- 자, 갑시다.  
(ja   kapssida)

come go let us  
Come, let us go!

- 어서 오십시오.  
(o'so' osipssio)  
please come!  
Come, please!

- 당신이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsini kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 제가 기쁩니다.  
(ye jega kippu'mnida)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

**explanation:**

In this example the person addressed speaks to the speaker with respect.

응, 내가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng naega kippu'da)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

**explanation:**

In this example the person addressed speaks to an inferior.



## The Change of Sounds (*contraction*)

### The contraction of sounds

The contraction of sounds means that some sounds standing side by side contract into one sound.

There are 2 methods of contraction:

#### 1. Sounds contract into a strong sound.

A soft sound and the sound ㅎ [h] following it contract into a strong sound.

for example:

역할 [yokhal]  
(여할) [yokhal] (as a result of the contraction of the sound  
ㄱ [k] and ㅎ [h] )

#### 2. Two vowels contract into a new vowel.

for example:

아이 [ai] child  
애 [ae] child (as a result of the contraction of the vowels  
ㅏ [a] and ㅣ [i] )

## The Final Form of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching a final ending, a connecting ending or an attributive ending of the verbal form (refer to the lessons 15, 16, 20, 26) to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The final forms of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral are subdivided into the final declarative and interrogative forms.

The tense of the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the present.

The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral makes no distinction of person or number

Courtesy is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the person addressed.

Courtesy is expressed in three forms, namely, the most deferential, middle and low forms.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, the most deferential form is used.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, the middle form is used.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, the low form is used.

## The Final Declarative Form of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

When the speaker expresses some statement in the affirmative or negative form, the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is used.

for example:

저는 영국사람입니다\*  
(jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
I an Englishman am  
I am an Englishman.

explanation:

\* The final declarative form 영국사람입니다 (yo'ng-guk-saramimnida) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람입니다  
(yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다

{yo'ng-guk-saram i mnida}

영국사람 {yo'ng-guk-saram} noun Englishman

이 {i} exchanging ending (refer to the lesson 21)

ㅂ니다 {mnida} final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

영국사람입니다 (after contracting 이 {i} and ㅂ {p} )

{yo'ng-guk-saramimnida}

When the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun has no tense ending, ㅂ니다 {mnida} is used..

In this example the final declarative form 영국사람입니다 {yo'ng-guk-saramimnida} has no tense ending. Therefore, ㅂ니다 {mnida} is used here.

1. When a speaker speaks to a superior, the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	저는 영국사람입니다*1. {jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida} I an Englishman am I am an Englishman.
person addressed	당신은 영국사람입니다. {tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida} you an Englishman are You are an Englishman.
person spoken about	그는 영국사람입니다. {ku'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida} he an Englishman is He is an Englishman.

number person	plural
speaker	우리는 영국사람들입니다*2. (urinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida) we Englishmen are We are Englishmen.
person addressed	당신들은 영국사람들입니다. (tangsindu'ru'n yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida) you Englishmen are You are Englishmen.
person spoken about	그들은 영국사람들입니다. (ku'du'ru'n yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida) they Englishmen are They are Englishmen.

**explanation:**

\*1 The final declarative form 영국사람입니다 (yo'ng-guk-saram imnida) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람입니다.

(yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)

영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다

(yo'ng-guk-saram i mnida)

영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) noun Englishman

이 [i] exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

영국사람입니다 (after contracting 이 [i] and ㅂ [p] )

(yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)

When the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun has no tense ending, ㅂ니다 (mnida) is used.

In this example the final declarative form 영국사람입니다

{yo'ng-guk-saramimnida} has no tense ending. Therefore, ㅂ니다 {mnida} is used here.

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 영국사람들입니다 {yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida} is derived from the noun 영국사람 {yo'ng-guk-saram} Englishman.

영국사람들입니다.

{yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida}

영국사람 + 들 + 이 + ㅂ니다.

{yo'ng-guk-saram du'r i mnida}

영국사람 {yo'ng-guk-saram} noun Englishman

들 {du'r} plural ending

이 {i} exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 {mnida} final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

영국사람들입니다 (after contracting 이 {i} and ㅂ {p} )

{yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida}

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	제가 대학생이었습니다* <sup>1</sup> . {jega daehakssaeng-iyotssu'mnida} I a student was I was a student.
person addressed	당신이 대학생이었습니다. {tangsinidaehakssaeng-iyotssu'mnida} you a student were You were a student.
person spoken about	그가 대학생이었습니다. {kuga daehakssaeng-iyotssu'mnida} he a student was He was a student.

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 대학생들이었습니다* <sup>2</sup> . (uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida) we students were we were students.
person addressed	당신들이 대학생들이었습니다. (tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida) you students were You were students.
person spoken about	그들이 대학생들이었습니다. (ku'du'ri daehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida) they students were They were students.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>The final declarative form 대학생이었습니다 (taehakssaeng-  
iyo'tssu'mnida) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehak  
ssaeng) student.

대학생 + 이 + 였 + 습니다.

{taehakssaeng i yo't ssu'mnida}

대학생 (taehakssaeng) noun student

이 (i) - exchanging ending

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense (refer to the  
lesson 18)

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the  
verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

When the final declarative form of the verbal form of the  
noun has a tense ending, 습니다 (ssu'mnida) is used.

In this example the final declarative form 대학생이었습니  
다 (taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida) has ending of the past  
tense 였 (yo't)

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 대학생들이었습니다 (taehak ssaeng-du'riyo'tssu'mnida) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehakssaeng) student.

대학생 + 들 + 이 + 었습니다

(taehakssaeng du'r i yo'tssu'mnida )

대학생 (taehakssaeng) noun student

들 [du'r] plural ending

이 [i] exchanging ending

였 [yo't] ending of the past tense

습니다 [ssu'mnida] final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

2. When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following form:

for example:

person \ number	singular		
	speaker	내가 (naega)	그의 (ku'u'i)
person addressed	당신이 (tangsini)	나의 (nau'i)	동무요. (tongmuyo)
person spoken about	그가 (ku'ga)	나의 (nau'i)	동무요. (tongmuyo)

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 그의 동무요. (uriga ku'u'i tongmuyo) we his friends are We are his friends.
person addressed	당신들이 나의 동무요. (tangsindu'ri nau'i tongmuyo) you my friends are You are my friends.
person spoken about	그들이 나의 동무요. (ku'du'ri nau'i tongmuyo) they my friends are They are my friends.

**explanation:**

- \* The final declarative form 동무요 (tongmuyo) is derived from the noun 동무 (tongmu) friend.

동무 + 요  
(tongmu yo)

동무 (tongmu) noun friend

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

3. When a speaker speaks to an inferior, the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following form:



for example:

number person	singular
speaker	내가 영국사람이다*1. (naega yo'ng-guk-saramida) I an Englishman am I am an Englishman.
person addressed	네가 영국사람이다. (nega yo'ng-guk-saramida) you an Englishman are You are an Englishman.
person spoken about	그가 영국사람이다. (ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramida) he an Englishman is He is an Englishman.

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 영국사람들이다*2. (uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida) we Englishmen are We are Englishmen.
person addressed	너희가 영국사람들이다. (no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida) you Englishmen are You are Englishmen.
person spoken about	그들이 영국사람들이다. (ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida) they Englishmen are They are Englishmen.

**explanation:**

\*<sup>1</sup>The final declarative form 영국사람이다 (yo'ng-guk-sarami da) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람	+	이	+	다
(yo'ng-guk-saram		i		da)
영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram)		noun		Englishman
이 (i)		exchanging ending		
다 (da)		final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy		

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 영국사람들이다 (yo'ng-guk-saram du'rida) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람	+	들	+	이	+	다
(yo'ng-guk-saram		du'r		i		da)
영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram)		noun		Englishman		
들 (du'r)		plural ending				
이 (i)		exchanging ending				
다 (da)		final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy				

○ 조선은 하나이다\*  
 (joso'nu'n hanaida)  
 Korea one is  
 Korea is one.

○ 조선은 하나다\*  
 (joso'nu'n hanada)  
 Korea one is  
 Korea is one.

**explanation:**

\* The final declarative form 하나이다 (hanaida) is derived from the numeral 하나 (hana) one.

하나	+	이	다
(hana		i	da)
하나 (hana)		numeral	one

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the numeral in the low form of courtesy

The exchanging ending 이 (i) can be omitted after noun, pronoun or numeral which ends in a vowel.

The numeral 하나 (hana) ends in the vowel ㅏ (a). Therefore, the exchanging ending 이 (i) in 하나이다 (hanai da) is omitted, and 하나다 (hanada) is used instead of 하나이다 (hanaida)

## Table of Final Declarative Endings of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

Final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅁ니다 / 습니다 (mnida) (ssu'mnida)	요 (yo)	다 (da)

### remarks:

We have indicated here only such final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

## The Demonstrative Pronoun

The demonstrative pronouns are divided into three forms according to the distance between the speaker and the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something existing in the vicinity of the speaker:

이 (i) this, these

여기 (yo'gi) this place

for example:

○ 이 집이\*<sup>1</sup> 나의 집입니다\*<sup>2</sup>.  
(i jibi nau'i jibimnida)  
this house my house is  
This is my house.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>이 집 + 이  
(i jib i)

이 (i) demonstrative pronoun this  
집 (jib) noun house  
이 (i) nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>final declarative form 집입니다 (jibimnida) is derived from the noun 집 (chib) house.

집입니다

(jibimnida)

집 + 이 받니다

(jib i mnida)

집 (jib) noun house

이 (i) exchanging ending

받니다 (mnida) -final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

집입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and 받 (p) )

(jibimnida)

○ 여기가\*<sup>1</sup> 나의 고향입니다\*<sup>2</sup>.  
(yo'giga nau'i kohyang-imnida)  
this place my native place is  
This is my native place.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>여기 + 가

(yo'gi ga)

여기 (yo'gi) demonstrative pronoun this place

가 (ga) nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>final declarative form 고향입니다 (kohyang-imnida) is derived from the noun

고향 (kohyang) native place.

고향입니다

(kohyang-imnida)

고향 + 이 받니다

(kohyang i mnida)

고향 (kohyang) noun native place

이 (i) exchanging ending

받니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

고향입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and 받 (p) )

(kohyang-imnida)

2. The demonstrative pronoun, which indicates something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed:

그 (ku') that, those

거기 (ko'gi) that place

for example:

○ 그 사람이\*<sup>1</sup> 나의 친구요\*<sup>2</sup>

(ku' sarami nau'i chin-guyo)

that man my friend is

That man is my friend.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>그 사람 이

(ku' saram i)

그 (ku') demonstrative pronoun that

사람 (saram) noun man  
이 (i) nominative ending.

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 친구요 (chin-guyo) is derived from the noun 친구 (chin-gu) friend.

친구 + 요

(chin-gu yo)

친구 (chin-gu) noun friend

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

- 거기\*<sup>1</sup> 그의 고향이요\*<sup>2</sup>.  
(ko'giga ku'u'i kohyang-iyō)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>거기 + 가

(ko'gi ga)

거기 (ko'gi) demonstrative pronoun that place

가 (ga) - nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 고향이요 (kohyang-iyō) is derived from the noun 고향 (kohyang) native place.

고향 + 이 + 요

(kohyang i yo)

고향 (kohyang) noun native place

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

3. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed:

저 (jo') that, those

저기 (jo'gi) that place

for example:

- 저 집이\*<sup>1</sup> 나의 집이다\*<sup>2</sup>.  
(jo' jibi nau' i jibida)  
that house my house is  
That is my house.

explanation:

- \*<sup>1</sup>저 집 + 이  
(jo' jib i)  
저 (jo') demonstrative pronoun that  
집 (jib) noun house  
이 (i) nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 집이다 (jibida) is derived from the noun 집 (jib) house.

- 집 + 이 + 다  
(jib i da)  
집 (jib) - noun house  
이 (i) exchanging ending  
다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

- 저기가\*<sup>1</sup> 그의 고향이다\*<sup>2</sup>.  
(Jo' giga ku' u' i kohyang-ida)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.

explanation:

- \*<sup>1</sup>저기 + 가  
(Jo' gi ga)  
저기 (Jo' gi) - demonstrative pronoun that place  
가 (ga) - nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final declarative form 고향이다 (kohyang-ida) is derived from the noun 고향 (kohyang) native place.

- 고향 + 이 + 다  
(kohyang i da)  
고향 (kohyang) - noun native place  
이 (i) - exchanging ending

다 [da] final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

The demonstrative pronouns are divided into two kinds according to the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object:

이 [i] this, these

그 [ku'] that, those

저 [jo'] that, those

2. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place:

여기 [yo'gi] this place

거기 [ko'gi] that place

저기 [jo'gi] that place

Table of the Demonstrative Pronouns

Distance kind	Something existing in the vicinity of the speaker	Something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed	Something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed
object	이 [i] this, these	그 [ku'] that, those	저 [jo'] that, those
place	여기 [yo'gi] this place	거기 [ko'gi] that place	저기 [jo'gi] that place



## The Declension of the Demonstrative Pronoun

The demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object is used as an adjective and is not declined.

for example:

- 이 사람  
(i saram)  
this man  
this man

explanation:

- 이 사람  
(i saram)  
이 (i) demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object this  
사람 (saram) noun man

As shown in the example, no case ending is attached to 이 (i) this.

- 그 나무  
(ku' namu)  
that tree  
that tree

explanation:

- 그 나무  
(ku' namu)  
그 (ku') demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object that  
나무 (namu) - noun tree

As shown in the example, no case ending is attached to 그 (ku') that.

- 저 마을  
(jo' mau'l)  
that village  
that village

**explanation:**

저 마을

(jo' mau'l)

저 (jo') demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object that

마을 (mau'l) - noun village

As shown in the example, no case ending is attached to 저 (jo') that

The demonstrative pronoun 그 (ku') that which indicates an object can be also used substantively.

In this case the demonstrative pronoun 그 (ku') that which indicates the object expresses the meaning he.

The declension of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 (ku') he is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being.

그 (ku') he

Case	Word	Translation
Nominative	그가 (ku'ga)	he
Accusative	그를 (ku'ru'l)	him
Genitive	그의 (ku'u'i)	his
Dative	그에게 (ku'ege)	him
Locative	그에게서 (ku'egeso')	by him, from him
Instrumental	그로 (ku'ro)	to him, as he
Coordinative case	그와 (ku'wa)	he and, with him
Vocative	not used	

The plural form **그들** [ku'du'l] they of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun **그** [ku'] he is formed by attaching the plural ending **들** [du'l] to the substantively used demonstrative pronoun **그** [ku'] he.

The declension of the plural form **그들** [ku'du'l] they of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun **그** [ku'] he is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

**그들** [ku'du'l] they

Case	Word	Translation
Nominative	<b>그들이</b> [ku'du'ri]	they
Accusative	<b>그들을</b> [ku'du'ru'l]	them
Genitive	<b>그들의</b> [ku'du'ru'i]	their
Dative	<b>그들에게</b> [ku'du'rege]	them
Locative	<b>그들에게서</b> [ku'du'regeso']	by them, from them
Instrumental	<b>그들로</b> [ku'du'llo]	to them, as they
Coordinative case	<b>그들과</b> [ku'du'lgwa]	they and, with them
Vocative	not used	

The plural form 이들 (idu'1) these men of the demonstrative pronoun 이 (i) this is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 (du'1) to the demonstrative pronoun 이 (i) this which indicates the object and is used substantively.

In this case the plural form 이들 (idu'1) these men of the demonstrative pronoun 이 (i) this which indicates the object has the meaning these men.

The declension of 이들 (idu'1) these men is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being.

이들 (idu'1) these men

Case	Word	Translation
Nominative	이들이 (idu'ri)	these men
Accusative	이들을 (idu'ru'1)	these men
Genitive	이들의 (idu'ru'i)	of these men
Dative	이들에게 (idu'rege)	to these men
Locative	이들에게서 (idu'regeso')	by these men, from these men
Instrumental	이들로 (idu'llo)	to these men, as these men
Coordinative case	이들과 (idu'lgwa)	these men and, with these men
Vocative	not used	

The declension of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an inanimate being.

**여기 (yogi)      this place**

Case	Demonstrative pronoun	Translation
Nominative	여기가 (yo'giga)	this place
Accusative	여기를 (yo'giru'l)	this place
Genitive	여기의 (yo'giu'i)	of this place
Dative	여기에 (yo'gie)	to this place
Locative	여기에서 (yo'gieso')	in this place, from this place
Instrumental	여기로 (yo'giro)	to this place
Coordinative case	여기와 (yo'giwa)	this place and, with this place
Vocative	not used	

거기 (ko'gi) that place

Case	Demonstrative pronoun	Translation
Nominative	거기가 (ko'giga)	that place
Accusative	거기를 (ko'giru'l)	that place
Genitive	거기의 (ko'giu'i)	of that place
Dative	거기에 (ko'gie)	to that place
Locative	거기에서 (ko'gieso')	in that place, from that place
Instrumental	거기로 (ko'giro)	to that place
Coordinative case	거기와 (ko'giwa)	that place and, with that place
Vocative	not used	

저기 (jo'gi) that place

Case	Demonstrative pronoun	Translation
Nominative	저기가 (jo'giga)	that place
Accusative	저기를 (jo'giru'l)	that place
Genitive	저기의 (jo'giu'i)	of that place
Dative	저기에 (jo'gie)	to that place
Locative	저기에서 (jo'gieso')	in that place, from that place
Instrumental	저기로 (jo'giro)	to that place
Coordinative case	저기와 (jo'giwa)	that place and, with that place
Vocative	not used	

**Table of the Endings of the Case of the  
Demonstrative Pronoun Which  
Indicates Place**

Case \ Number	Singular
Nominative	가 [ga]
Accusative	를 (를) [ru' l] [l]
Genitive	의 [u' i]
Dative	에 [e]
Locative	에서 [eso']
Instrumental	로 [ro]
Coordinative case	와 [wa]
Vocative	여 [yo'] 야 [ya]

## Word Order

### The predicate

The word in the final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.



for example:

- 저는 영국사람입니다.  
(jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
I an Englishman am  
I am Englishman.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior

The final declarative form 영국사람입니다 (yo'ng-guk-saramimnida) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 내가 그의 동무요.  
(naega ku'u'i tongmuyo)  
I his friend am  
I am his friend.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

The final declarative form 동무요 (tongmuyo) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 조선은 하나다.  
(joso'nu'n hanada)  
Korea one is  
Korea is one.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

The final declarative form 하나다 (hanada) in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

## The demonstrative Pronoun

The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun which indicates

the object always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

이 사람  
(i saram)  
this man  
this man

explanation:

이 사람  
(i saram)

이 (i) adjectively used demonstrative pronoun this  
사람 (saram) noun man

The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun 이 (i) which indicates the object lies before the word 사람 (saram) it refers to.

## Text

### 1

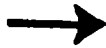
When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 저는 영국사람입니다.  
(jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
I an Englishman am  
I am an Englishman.
- 당신은 영국사람입니다.  
(tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
you an Englishman are  
You are an Englishman.

- 그는 영국사람입니다.  
(ku'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
he an Englishman is  
He is an Englishman.
- 우리가 대학생들이었습니다.  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
we students were  
We were students.
- 당신들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
you students were  
You were students.
- 그들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
they students were  
They were students.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 내가 그의 동무요.  
(naega ku'u'i tongmuyo)  
I his friend am  
I am his friend.
- 당신이 나의 동무요.  
(tangsinini nau'i tongmuyo)  
you my friend are  
You are my friend.
- 그가 나의 동무요.

(ku'ga nau'i tongmuyo)  
he my friend is  
He is my friend.

- 우리가 그의 동무요.  
(uriga ku'u'i tongmuyo)  
we his friends are  
We are his friends.

- 당신들이 나의 동무요.  
(tangsindu'ri nau'i tongmuyo)  
you my friends are  
You are my friends.

- 그들이 나의 동무요.  
(ku'du'ri nau'i tongmuyo)  
they my friends are  
They are my friends.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 조선은 하나이다.  
(joso'nu'n hanaida)  
Korea one is  
Korea is one.

explanation:

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

- 조선은 하나다.  
(joso'nu'n hanada)  
Korea one is

Korea is one.

explanation:

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

## 2

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 이 집이 저의 집입니다.  
(i jibi jo'u'i jibimnida)  
this house my house is  
This is my house.
- 여기가 저의 고향입니다.  
(yo'giga jo'u'i kohyang-imnida)  
this place my native place is  
This is my native place.
- 그 사람이 저의 친구입니다\*  
(ku' sarami jo'u'i chin-guimnida)  
that man my friend is  
He is my friend.

explanation:

\* 친구입니다 (chin-gu-imnida) is derived from the noun 친구 (chin-gu) friend.

친구입니다 (chin-gu-imnida)

친구 + 이 + 니다

(chin-gu i mnida)

친구 (chin-gu) noun friend

이 {i} exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form  
 친구입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )  
 (chin-gu-imnida)

- **거기**가 그의 고향**입니다**.  
 (ko'giga ku'u'i kohyang-imnida)  
 that place his native place is  
 That is his native place.
- **저** 집이 저의 집**입니다**.  
 (jo' jibi jo'u'i jibimnida)  
 that house my house is  
 That is my house.
- **저기**가 그의 고향**입니다**.  
 (jo'giga ku'u'i kohyang-imnida)  
 that place his native place is  
 That is his native place.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- **이** 집이 나의 집**이요**.  
 (i jibi nau'i jibiyo)  
 this house my house is  
 This is my house.

explanation:

\* 집이요 (jibiyo) is derived from the noun 집 (jip) house.

집 + 이 + 요  
 (jib i yo)

집 (jib) - noun house

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form  
of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

- **여기가**        **나의**        **고향**이요.  
(yo'giga    nau'i    kohyang-lyo)  
this place    my        native place is  
This is my native place.
  
- **그**        **사람이**    **나의**        **친구**요.  
(ku'    sarami    nau'i    chin-guyo)  
that    man        my        friend is  
He is my friend.
  
- **거기가**        **그의**        **고향**이요.  
(ko'giga    ku'u'i    kohyang-iyoy)  
that place    his        native place is  
That is his native place.
  
- **저**        **집이**        **나의**        **집**이요.  
(jo'    jibi    nau'i    jibiyo)  
that    house    my        house is  
That is my house.
  
- **저기가**        **그의**        **고향**이요.  
(jo'giga    ku'u'i    kohyang-iyoy)  
that place    his        native place is  
That is his native place.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy  
for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- **이**        **집이**        **나의**        **집**이다.  
(i    jibi    nau'i    jibida)  
this    house    my        house is  
This is my house.



- **여기가**        **나의**        **고향이다.**  
(yo'giga    nau'i    kohyang-ida)  
this place   my        native place is  
This is my native place.

- **그**        **사람이**    **나의**        **친구다\***.  
(ku'    sarami    nau'i    chin-guda)  
that    man        my        friend is  
He is my friend.

**explanation:**

\* 친구다 (chin-guda) is derived from the noun 친구 (chin-gu) friend.

친구    +    다  
(chin-gu    da)

친구 (chin-gu)    noun    friend

다 (da)    final declarative ending of the verbal form  
of the noun in the low form of courtesy

- **거기가**        **그의**        **고향이다.**  
(ko'giga    ku'u'i    kohyang-ida)  
that place   his        native place is  
That is his native place.

- **저**        **집이**        **나의**        **집이다.**  
(jo'    jibi    nau'i    jibida)  
that    house   my        house is  
That is my house.

- **저기가**        **그의**        **고향이다.**  
(jo'giga    ku'u'i    kohyang-ida)  
that        his        native place is  
That is his native place.



## Lesson 16:

### Stem and Ending

The distinction between the stem and the ending is clear in the formation of Korean words.

When a certain grammatical meaning is necessary, the ending to express it is attached to the stem. When unnecessary, some omissions are made.

for example:

보 + 다      see  
(po      da)

explanation:

보 (po)    stem  
다 (da)    ending

In order to express respect, the ending of respect 시 (si) is attached to the stem.

보 + 시 + 다      see  
(po      si      da)

explanation:

시 (si)    ending of respect

In order to express the causative, the ending of the causative voice 이 (i) (refer to the lesson 20) is attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 다      show  
(po      i      da)

explanation:

이 (i)    ending of the causative voice

In order to express the past, the ending of the past tense **았** (at) (refer to the lesson 18) is attached to the stem.

보 + **았** + 다      saw  
(po      at      tta)

explanation:

**았** (at)    ending of the past tense

In order to express both the causative and the respect, the ending of the causative voice **이** (i) and the ending of respect **시** (si) are attached to the stem.

보 + **이** + **시** + 다      show  
(po      i      si      da)

explanation:

**이** (i)    ending of the causative voice

**시** (si)    ending of respect

In order to express both the causative and the past, the ending of the causative voice **이** (i) and the ending of the past tense **였** (yo't) (refer to the lesson 18) are attached to the stem.

보 + **이** + **였** + 다      showed  
(po      i      yo't      tta)

explanation:

**이** (i)    ending of the causative voice

**였** (yo't) - ending of the past tense

In order to express respect and the past simultaneously, the ending of respect **시** (si) and the ending of the past tense **였** (yo't) are attached to the stem.

보 + **시** + **였** + 다      saw  
(po      si      yo't      tta)

explanation:

시 (si) - ending of respect  
였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

In order to express causative, respect and the past simultaneously, the ending of the causative voice **이** (i) the ending of respect **시** (si) and the ending of the past tense **였** (yo't) are attached to the stem.

보 + **이** + **시** + **였** + 다      showed  
(po    i        si        yo't    tta)

explanation:

이 (i) - ending of the causative voice  
시 (si) - ending of respect  
였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

When the grammatical meaning of the causative in **보이시였다** (poisiyo'tta) showed is not necessary, the ending of the causative voice **이** (i) is omitted.

보 + **시** + **였** + 다      saw  
(po    si        yo't    tta)

explanation:

시 (si) - ending of respect  
였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

When the grammatical meanings of respect in **보이시였다** (poisiyo'tta) showed are not necessary, the ending of respect **시** (si) is omitted.

보 + **이** + **였** + 다      showed  
(po    i        yo't    tta)

explanation:

이 (i) - ending of the causative voice

였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

When the grammatical meaning of the past in 보이시였다 (poisiyo'tta) showed is not necessary, the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't) is omitted.

보 + 이 + 시 + 다      show  
(po    i        si        da)

explanation:

이 (i) - ending of the causative voice  
시 (si) - ending of respect

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and respect in 보이시였다 (poisiyo'tta) showed are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이 (i) and the ending of respect 시 (si) are omitted.

In this case the ending of the past tense is directly attached to the stem. The stem 보 (po) has the vowel ㅏ (o) Therefore, not the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't) but the ending of the past tense 았 (at) is attached to the stem (refer to the lesson 18)

보 + 았 + 다      saw  
(po    at        tta)

explanation:

았 (at) - ending of the past tense

When the grammatical meanings of respect and the past in 보이시였다 (poisiyo'tta) showed are not necessary, the ending of respect 시 (si) and the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't) are omitted.

보 + 이 + 다      show  
(po    i        da)

explanation:

이 (i) - ending of the causative voice

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and the past in 보이시였다 (poisiyo'tta) showed are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이 (i) and the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't) are omitted.

보 + 시 + 다      see  
(po      si      da)

explanation:

시 (si) - ending of respect

When the grammatical meanings of the causative, respect and the past in 보이시였다 (poisiyo'tta) showed are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이 (i), the ending of respect 시 (si) and the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't) are omitted.

보 + 다      see  
(po      da)

explanation:

보 (po) - stem  
다 (da) - ending

## The Final Interrogative Form of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

When the speaker asks another person something, the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is used.

for example:

당신은      조선사람입니까\* ?  
(tangsinu'n      joso'nsaramimnikka)

you a Korean are?  
 Are you a Korean?

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 조선사람입니까 (joso'nsaram imnikka) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람입니까

(joso'nsaramimnikka)

조선사람 + 이 + ㅁ니까

(joso'nsaram i mnikka)

조선사람 (joso'nsaram) noun Korean

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅁ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

조선사람입니까 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅁ (p) )

(joso'nsaramimnikka)

1. When a speaker speaks to a superior, the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	저는 조선사람입니까*1 ? (jonu'n joso'nsaramimnikka) I a Korean am? Am I a Korean?
person addressed	당신은 조선사람입니까 ? (tangsinu'n joso'nsaramimnikka) you a Korean are? Are you a Korean?
person spoken about	그는 조선사람입니까 ? (ku'nu'n joso'nsaramimnikka) he a Korean is? Is he a Korean?

number person	plural
speaker	우리는 조선사람들입니까*2 ? (urin'u'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka) we Koreans are? Are we Korean?
person addressed	당신들은 조선사람들입니까 ? (tangsindu'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka) you Koreans are? Are you Koreans?
person spoken about	그들은 조선사람들입니까 ? (kudu'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka) they Koreans are? Are they Koreans?

**explanation:**

\*1The final interrogative form 조선사람입니까 (joso'nsaramimnikka) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람입니까

(joso'nsaramimnikka)

조선사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까

(joso'nsaram i mnikka)

조선사람 (joso'nsaram) noun Korean

이 (i) - exchanging ending

ㅂ니까 (mnikka) final Interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

조선사람입니까 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )

(joso'nsaramimnikka)

When the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no tense ending, ㅂ니까 (mnikka) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 조선사람입니까 (joso'nsaramimnikka) has no tense ending. Therefore, ㅂ니까 (mnikka) is used here.

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 조선사람들입니까 (joso'nsaram du'rimnikka) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람들입니까

(joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka)

조선사람 + 들 + 이 + ㅂ니까

(joso'nsaram du'r i mnikka)

조선사람 (joso'nsaram) - noun Korean

들 (du'r) - plural ending

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

조선사람들입니까 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )

(joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka)

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	제가 대학생이었습니까* <sup>1</sup> ? (jega taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnikka) I a student was? Was I a student?
person addressed	당신이 대학생이었습니까? (tangsin-i taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnikka) you a student were? Were you a student?
person spoken about.	그가 대학생이었습니까? (ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnikka) he a student was? Was he a student?



number person	plural
speaker	우리가 대학생들이었습니까*2 ? (uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka) we students were? Were we students?
person addressed	당신들이 대학생들이었습니까 ? (tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka) you students were? Were you students?
person spoken about	그들이 대학생들이었습니까 ? (ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka) they students were? Were they students?

explanation:

\*1The final interrogative form 대학생이었습니까 (taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnikka) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehakssaeng) student.

대학생 + 이 + 였 + 습니까  
(taehakssaeng i yo't ssu'mnikka)

대학생 (taehakssaeng) - noun student

이 (i) - exchanging ending

였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

습니까 (ssu'mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

When the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has a tense ending, 습니까 (ssu'mnikka) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 대학생이었습니까 (taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnikka) has the tense ending 였 (yo't) Therefore, 습니까 (ssu'mnikka) is used here.

\*2The final interrogative form 대학생들이었습니까 (taehak

ssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehakssaeng) student.

대학생 + 들 + 이 + 였 + 습니까  
 (taehakssaeng du'r i yo't ssu'mnikka)

대학생 (taehakssaeng) - noun student

들 (du'r) - plural ending

이 (i) - exchanging ending

였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

습니까 (ssu'mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

2. When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	내가 조선사람인가*1 ? (naega joso'nsaramin-ga) I a Korean am? Am I a Korean?
person addressed	당신이 조선사람인가 ? (tangsini joso'nsaramin-ga) you a Korean are? Are you a Korean?
person spoken about	그가 조선사람인가 ? (ku'ga joso'nsaramin-ga) he a Korean is? Is he a Korean?

number person	plural
speaker	우리가      조선사람들인가*2 ? (uriga      joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga) We          Koreans are? Are we Koreans?
person addressed	당신들이      조선사람들인가 ? (tangsindu'ri      joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga) you              Koreans are? Are you Koreans?
person spoken about	그들이      조선사람들인가 ? (ku'du'ri      joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga) they              Koreans are? Are they Koreans?

**explanation:**

\*1The final interrogative form 조선사람인가 (joso'nsaramin-ga) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람인가  
(joso'nsaramin-ga)  
조선사람 + 이 + 니가  
(joso'nsaram i n-ga)  
조선사람 (joso'nsaram) noun Korean  
이 (i) - exchanging ending  
니가 (n-ga) final interrogative ending of the verbal  
form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy  
조선사람인가 (after contracting 이 (i) and 니 (n) )  
(joso'nsaramin-ga)

\*2The final interrogative form 조선사람들인가 (joso'nsaram du'rin-ga) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람들인가

(joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga)  
 조선사람 + 들 + 이 + 니가  
 (joso'nsaram du'r i n-ga)  
 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) noun Korean  
 들 (du'r) plural ending  
 이 (i) exchanging ending  
 니가 (n-ga) final interrogative ending of the verbal  
 form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy  
 조선사람들이냐 (after contracting 이 (i) and 니 (n) )  
 (joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga)

for example:

- 이 꽃은 조선의 진달래인가\* ?  
 (i kkochu'n joso'nu'i jindallaein-ga)  
 this flower Korea of the azalea is?  
 Is this flower the Korean azalea?

explanation:

- \* The final interrogative form 진달래인가 (jindallaein-ga) is derived from the noun 진달래 (jindallae) azalea.  
 진달래인가  
 (jindallaein-ga)  
 진달래 + 이 + 니가  
 (jindallae i n-ga)  
 진달래 (jindallae) noun azalea  
 이 (i) exchanging ending  
 니가 (n-ga) final interrogative ending of the verbal  
 form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy  
 진달래인가 (after contracting 이 (i) and 니 (n) )  
 (jindallaein-ga)

3. When a speaker speaks to an inferior, the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following form:

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	내가 영국사람이냐* <sup>1</sup> ? (naega yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya) I an Englishman am? Am I an Englishman?
person addressed	네가 영국사람이냐? (nega yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya) you an Englishman are? Are you an Englishman?
person spoken about	그가 영국사람이냐? (ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya) he an Englishman is? Is he an Englishman?

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 영국사람들이냐* <sup>2</sup> ? (uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya) we Englishmen are? Are we Englishmen?
person addressed	너희가 영국사람들이냐? (no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya) you Englishmen are? Are you Englishmen?
person spoken about	그들이 영국사람들이냐? (ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya) they Englishmen are? Are they Englishmen?

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>The final interrogative form 영국사람이냐 (yo'ng-guk-saram i-nya) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람 + 이 + 냐

[yo'ng-guk-saram i nya]  
 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) noun Englishman  
 이 (i) exchanging ending  
 냐 (nya) final interrogative ending of the verbal form  
 of the noun in the low form of courtesy  
 When the final interrogative form of the verbal form of  
 the noun, pronoun or numeral has no tense ending, 냐  
 (nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 영국사람이냐  
 (yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya) has no tense ending.

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 영국사람들이냐 (yo'ng-guk-sa  
 ramdu'ri-nya) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk  
 saram) Englishman.

영국사람 + 들 + 이 + 냐  
 (yo'ng-guk-saram du'r i nya)  
 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) noun Englishman  
 들 (du'r) plural ending  
 이 (i) exchanging ending  
 냐 (nya) final interrogative ending of the verbal form  
 of the noun in the low form of courtesy

○ 너는 누구냐\* ?  
 (no'nu'n nugu-nya)  
 you who are?  
 Who are you?

explanation:

\* The final interrogative form 누구냐 (nugu-nya) is de-  
 rived from the interrogative pronoun 누구 (nugu) who.

누구 + 냐  
 (nugu nya)  
 누구 (nugu) interrogative pronoun who  
 냐 (nya) final interrogative ending of the verbal  
 form of the pronoun in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the verbal form of  
 of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no tense ending, 냐  
 (nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 누구냐 (nugu nya) of the verbal form of the interrogative pronoun 누구 (nugu) has no tense ending.

for example:

number person	singular
speaker	내가 대학생이었느냐* <sup>1</sup> ? {naega taehakssaeng-iy'o'nnu'-nya} I a student was? Was I a student?
person addressed	네가 대학생이었느냐? {nega taehakssaeng-iy'o'nnu'-nya} you a student were? Were you a student?
person spoken about	그가 대학생이었느냐? {ku'ga taehakssaeng-iy'o'nnu'-nya} he a student was? Was he a student?

number person	plural
speaker	우리가 대학생들이었느냐* <sup>2</sup> ? {uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya} we students were? Were we students?
person addressed	너희가 대학생들이었느냐? {no'hu'iga taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya} you students were? Were you students?
person spoken about	그들이 대학생들이었느냐? {ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya} they students were? Were they students?

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>The final interrogative form 대학생이었느냐 (taehakssaeng-

iyo'nnu'-nya) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehak ssaeng) student.

대학생 + 이 + 였 + 느냐  
(taehakssaeng i yo'n nu'-nya)

대학생 (taehakssaeng) noun student

이 (i) exchanging ending

였 (yo'n) ending of the past tense

느냐 (nu'-nya) the final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has a tense ending, 느냐 (nu'-nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 대학생이었느냐 (taehakssaeng-iyoy'nnu'-nya) has the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't)

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 대학생들이었느냐 (taehakssaengdu'riyoy'nnu'-nya) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehak ssaeng) student.

대학생 + 들 + 이 + 였 + 느냐  
(taehakssaeng du'r i yo'n nu'-nya)

대학생 (taehakssaeng) - noun student

들 (du'r) plural ending

이 (i) exchanging ending

였 (yo'n) ending of the past tense (refer to the lesson 18)

느냐 (nu'-nya) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

- 그것이\*<sup>1</sup> 언제였느냐\*<sup>2</sup>?  
(ku'go'si o'njeyoy'nnu'-nya)  
it which time was?  
When was it?

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>그 + 것 + 이

(ku' go's i)

그 (ku') demonstrative pronoun it



것 (go't) incomplete noun thing

이 (i) nominative ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 언제였느냐 (o'njeyo'nnu'-nya) is derived from the interrogative pronoun 언제 (o'nje) which time.

언제 + 였 + 느냐

(o'nje yo'n nu'nya)

언제 (o'nje) Interrogative pronoun which time

였 (yo'n) ending of the past tense

느냐 (nu'-nya) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the low form of courtesy

When the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has a tense ending, 느냐 (nu'-nya) is used.

In this example the final interrogative form 언제였느냐 (o'njeyo'nnu'-nya) has the ending of the past tense 였 (yo'n)

## Table of Final Interrogative Endings of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

Final interrogative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅅ니다 / 습니다 {mnikka} {ssu'mnikka}	ㄴ가 {n-ga}	냐 느냐 {nya} {nu'-nya}

### remarks:

We have indicated here only such final interrogative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other final interrogative endings of the verbal form of noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

## The Adjective 아니다 (anida) not

The word in the final declarative form of the adjective 아니다 (anida) not lies after the word which it refers to and denies the word.

for example:

- 저는 영국사람이 아닙니다\*  
 (jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
 I an Englishman not  
 I am not an Englishman.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

The word in the final declarative form 아닙니다 (animnida) lies after the word 영국사람이 (yo'ng-guk-sarami) it refers to and denies the word.

- \* The final declarative form 아닙니다 (animnida) is derived from the adjective 아니다 (anida) not.

아니 + 다  
 (ani da)

아니 (ani) stem

다 (da) ending

아니 + ㅁ니다  
 (ani mnida)

ㅁ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

아닙니다 (animnida) (after contracting 니 (ni) and ㅁ (p) )

- 나는 영국사람이 아니요\*  
 (nanu'n yo'ng-guk-sarami anio)  
 I an Englishman not  
 I am not an Englishman.

**explanation:**

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

The word in the final declarative form 아니오 (anio) lies after the word 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) it refers to and denies the word.

- \* The final declarative form 아니오 (anio) is derived from the adjective 아니다 (anida) not.

아니 + 다

{ani da}

아니 {ani} stem

다 {da} ending

아니 + 오

{ani o}

오 {o} final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

- 나는 영국사람이 아니다\*.  
(nanu'n yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
I an Englishman not  
I am not an Englishman.

**explanation:**

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

The word in the final declarative form 아니다 (anida) lies after the word 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) it refers to and denies the word.

- \* The final declarative form 아니다 (anida) is derived from the adjective 아니다 (anida) not.

아니 + 다

{ani da}

아니 {ani} stem

다 {da} - ending

아니 + 다

{ani da}

다 {da} final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

## The Interrogative Pronoun

The interrogative pronouns are divided as follows:

### 1. The interrogative pronoun indicating a person

1) 누구 (nugu) who

누구 (nugu) who is substantively used.

for example:

당신은	누구입니까* ?
(tangsinnu'n	nugu-imnikka)
you	who are?
Who are you?	

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\* The final interrogative form 누구입니까 (nugu-imnikka) is derived from the interrogative pronoun 누구 (nugu) who.

누구입니까

누구 + 이 + ㅁ니까

(nugu i mnikka)

누구 (nugu) - interrogative pronoun

이 (i) - exchanging ending

ㅁ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the pronoun in the most deferential form

누구입니까 (nugu-imnikka) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅁ (p) )

2) 아무 (amu) anyone; any

아무 (amu) anyone; any is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example:

- 아무도\*<sup>1</sup>            그것을\*<sup>2</sup>            모릅니까\*<sup>3</sup> ?  
 (amudo            ku'go'su'l        moru'mnikka)  
 anyone also    it                    does not know?  
 Does nobody know it?

**explanation:**

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\*<sup>1</sup>아무 + 도

(amu do)

아무 (amu)    interrogative pronoun    anyone

도 (do)        auxiliary ending (refer to the lesson 18)

\*<sup>2</sup>그 + 것 + 을

(ku' go's u'l)

그 (ku')        demonstrative pronoun    it

것 (go's)        incomplete noun thing

을 (u'l)        accusative ending

\*<sup>3</sup>The final interrogative form 모릅니까 (moru'mnikka) is derived from the verb 모르다 (moru'da) do not know

모르 + 다

(moru' da)

모르 (moru')    stem

다 (da)        ending

모르 + ㅂ니까

(moru' mnikka)

ㅂ니까 (mnikka)    final interrogative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

모릅니까 (moru'mnikka) (after contracting 르 (ru') and ㅂ (p) )

- 아무 사람도 그것을 모릅니까 ?  
 (amu saramdo ku'go'su'l moru'mnikka)  
 any man also it does not know?  
 Doesn't anybody know it?

**explanation:**

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

아무 사람 + 도

{amu saram do}  
 아무 {amu} interrogative pronoun any  
 사람 {saram} noun man  
 도 {do} auxiliary ending

## 2. The interrogative pronoun indicating a thing

무엇 {muo't} what

무엇 {muo't} what is substantively used.

for example:

이것은\*<sup>1</sup> 무엇입니까\*<sup>2</sup>?  
 {igo'su'n muo'simnikka}  
 this what is?  
 What is this?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\*<sup>1</sup>이 + 것 + 은  
 {i go's u'n}

이 {i} - demonstrative pronoun this  
 것 {go's} incomplete noun thing  
 은 {u'n} auxiliary ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 무엇입니까 {muo'simnikka} is derived from the interrogative pronoun 무엇 {muo't} what.

무엇입니까

{muo'simnikka}

무엇 + 이 + ㅂ니까

{muo's i mnikka}

무엇 {muo's} interrogative pronoun what

이 {i} nominative ending

ㅂ니까 {mnikka} final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the most deferential form

무엇입니까 {muo'simnikka} (after contracting 이 {i} and ㅂ {p} )

### 3. The interrogative pronoun indicating quantity

1) 얼마 (o'lma) how much, how many

얼마 (o'lma) how much, how many is substantively used.

for example:

그것은\*<sup>1</sup> 얼마입니까\*<sup>2</sup>?  
(ku'go'su'n o'lmaimnikka)  
it how much is?  
How much is it?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\*<sup>1</sup>그 + 것 + 은  
(ku' go's u'n)

그 (ku') demonstrative pronoun that  
것 (go's) incomplete noun thing  
은 (u'n) auxiliary ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 얼마입니까 (o'lmaimnikka) is derived from the interrogative pronoun 얼마 (o'lma) how much.

얼마입니까

(o'lmaimnikka)

얼마 + 이 + 니까

(o'lma i mnikka)

얼마 (o'lma) interrogative pronoun how much

이 (i) exchanging ending

니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the most deferential form

얼마입니까 (o'lmaimnikka) (after contracting 이 (i) and 니 (p) )

2) 몇 (myo't) how many

몇 (myo't) how many is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example:

- 이것은        몇입니까?  
(igo'su'n    myo'chimnikka)  
this            how many is?  
How many are there?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

- \* The final interrogative form 몇입니까 (myo'chimnikka) is derived from the interrogative pronoun 몇 (myo't) how many.

몇입니까

(myo'chimnikka)

몇 + 이 + 니까

(myo'ch i        mnikka)

몇 (myo't)    interrogative pronoun    how many

이 (i)        exchanging ending

니까 (mnikka)    final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the most deferential form

몇입니까 (myo'chimnikka) (after contracting 이 (i) and 니 (p) )

- 그들은\*<sup>1</sup> 몇사람입니까\*<sup>2</sup>?  
(ku'du'ru'n    myo'tssaramimnikka)  
they            how many persons are?  
How many people are they?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\*<sup>1</sup>그 + 들 + 은

(ku'        du'r        u'n)

그 (ku')    demonstrative pronoun    that

들 (du'r)    plural ending

은 (u'n)    auxiliary ending

\*<sup>2</sup>The final interrogative form 몇사람입니까 (myo'tssaramimnikka) is derived from the noun 사람 (saram) man.

몇사람입니까



(myo'tssaramimnikka)

몇 + 사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까

{myo't saram i mnikka}

몇 (myo't) interrogative pronoun how many

사람 (saram) noun person

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

몇사람입니까 (myo'tssaramimnikka) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )

#### 4. The interrogative pronoun indicating a place

어디 (o'di) which place

어디 (o'di) which place is substantively used.

for example:

당신은	어디에*	갑니까?
{tangsину'n	o'die	kamnikka}
you	which place to	go?
Where are you going?		

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\* 어디 + 에  
{o'di e}

어디 (o'di) interrogative pronoun which place  
에 (e) dative ending

#### 5. The interrogative pronoun indicating time

언제 (o'nje) which time

언제 (o'nje) which time is substantively used.

for example:

그는 언제\* 옵니까 ?  
 [ku'nu'n o'nje omnikka]  
 he which time at comes?  
 When is he coming?

**explanation:**

The speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect.

\* The interrogative pronoun 언제 (o'nje) is in the dative form.

Accordingly the dative ending 에 (e) of the interrogative pronoun 언제에 (o'njee) which time at was omitted. This is called absolute case.

### Table of Interrogative Pronouns

Name of the object	Interrogative pronoun	Translation
person	누구 (nugu) 아무 (amu)	who anyone; any
thing	무엇 (muo't)	what
quantity	얼마 (o'lma) 몇 (myo't)	how much, how many
place	어디 (o'di)	which place
time	언제 (o'nje)	which time

### Word Order

#### The predicate

The word in the final interrogative form of the verbal form

of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

- 그는 누구입니까 ?  
(ku'nu'n nuguimnikka)  
he who is?  
Who is he?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- 그는 누구인가\* ?  
(ku'nu'n nuguin-ga)  
he who is?  
Who is he?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

\* The final interrogative form 누구인가 (nuguin-ga) is derived from the interrogative pronoun 누구 (nugu) who.

누구인가

(nuguin-ga)

누구 + 이 + 니가

(nugu i n-ga)

누구 (nugu) interrogative pronoun who

이 {i} exchanging ending

니가 (n-ga) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the middle form of courtesy

누구인가 (nuguin-ga) (after contracting 이 {i} and 니 {n} )

- 그는 누구냐\* ?  
(ku'nu'n nugu-nya)  
he who is?  
Who is he?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

\* The final interrogative form 누구냐 (nugu-nya) is derived from the interrogative pronoun 누구 (nugu) who.

누구 + 냐

(nugu      nya)

누구 (nugu)      interrogative pronoun      who

냐 (nya)      final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the low form of courtesy

## The interrogative pronoun

1. When the interrogative pronoun becomes subject, it usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

누가 옵니까?

(nuga omnikka)

who comes?

Who comes?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

2. The word in the final interrogative form of the verbal form of the interrogative pronoun in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

너는 누구냐?

(no'nu'n nugu-nya)

you      who are?

Who are you?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

The word in the final interrogative form 누구냐 (nugunya)

of the verbal form of the interrogative pronoun 누구 (nu gu) who in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

3. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the object, it lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

당신은	무엇을	합니까* ?
(tangsinu'n	muo'su'l	hamnikka)
you	what	do?

What do you do?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

The interrogative pronoun 무엇을 (muo'su'l) in the sentence is the object, and it lies between the subject 당신은 (tangsinu'n) and the predicate 합니까 (hamnikka)

\*The final interrogative form 합니까 (hamnikka) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do.

하 + 다  
(ha da)

하 (ha) stem  
다 (da) ending

하 + ㅂ니까?  
(ha mnikka)

ㅂ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

합니까 (hamnikka) (after contracting 하 (ha) and ㅂ (p) )

4. When the interrogative pronoun is used as an attribute, it lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

그들은	몇사람입니까?
(ku'du'ru'n	myo'tssaramimnikka)

they                    how many men are?  
How many people are they?

**explanation:**

The speaker speaks to a superior.

The interrogative pronoun 몇 [myo't] in the sentence is the attribute, and it lies before the word 사람 [saram] men it refers to.

## Text

### 1

When a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.



- 저는                    조선사람입니까 ?  
  (jo'nu'n    joso'nsaramimnikka)  
  I                    a Korean am?  
  Am I a Korean?

예,                    당신은                    조선사람입니다.  
(ye,    tangsину'n    joso'nsaramimnida)  
yes    you                    a Korean are  
Yes, you are a Korean.

아니요,                    당신은                    조선사람이                    아닙니다.  
(aniyo    tangsину'n    joso'nsarami    animnida)  
no                    you                    a Korean                    not  
No, you are not a Korean.

- 당신은 조선사람입니까 ?  
(tangsinu'n joso'nsaramimnikka)  
you a Korean are?  
Are you a Korean?

예, 저는 조선사람입니다.  
(ye, Jo'nu'n joso'nsaramimnida)  
yes I a Korean am  
Yes, I am a Korean.

아니요, 저는 조선사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo jonu'n joso'nsarami animnida)  
no I a Korean not  
No, I am not a Korean.

- 그는 조선사람입니까 ?  
(ku'nu'n joso'nsaramimnikka)  
he a Korean is?  
Is he a Korean?

예, 그는 조선사람입니다.  
(ye, ku'nu'n joso'nsaramimnida)  
yes he a Korean is  
Yes, he is a Korean.

아니요, 그는 조선사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo ku'nu'n joso'nsarami animnida)  
no he a Korean not  
No, he is not a Korean.

- 우리는 조선사람들입니까 ?  
(urinu'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka)  
we Koreans are?  
Are we Koreans?

예, 당신들은 조선사람들입니다.  
(ye, tangsindu'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnida)

yes you Koreans are  
Yes, you are Koreans.

아니요, 당신들은 조선사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo tangsindu'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'ri animnida)  
no you Koreans not  
No, you are not Koreans.

- 그들은 조선사람들입니까?  
(ku'du'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka)  
they Koreans are?  
Are they Koreans?

예, 그들은 조선사람들입니다.  
(ye, ku'du'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnida)  
yes they Koreans are  
Yes, they are Koreans.

아니요, 그들은 조선사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo ku'du'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'ri animnida)  
no they Koreans not  
No, they are not Koreans.

- 제가 대학생이었습니까?  
(jega taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnikka)  
I a student was?  
Was I a student?

예, 당신이 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye tangsini taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you a student were  
Yes, you were a student.

아니요, 당신이 대학생이 아니었습니다\*  
(aniyo tangsini taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no you a student not were  
No, you were not a student.



explanation:

\* 아니었습니다 (aniyo'tssu'mnida) is derived from the adjective 아니다 (anida) not.

아니 + 다

(ani da)

아니 (ani) stem

다 (da) ending

아니 + 였 + 습니다

(ani yo't ssu'mnida)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

- 당신이 대학생이였습니까?

(tangsini taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnikka)

you a student were?

Were you a student?

예, 제가 대학생이였습니다.

(ye, jega taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnida)

yes I a student was

Yes, I was a student.

아니요, 제가 대학생이 아니였습니다.

(aniyo jega taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)

no I a student not was

No, I was not a student.

- 그가 대학생이였습니까?

(ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnikka)

he a student was?

Was he a student?

예, 그가 대학생이였습니다.

(ye ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnida)

yes he a student was

Yes, he was a student.

아니요, 그가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo ku'ga taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no he a student not was  
No, he was not a student.

- 우리가 대학생들이었습니까?  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
we students were?  
Were we students?

예, 당신들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you students were  
Yes, you were students.

아니요, 당신들이 대학생들이  
(aniyo tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'ri  
no you students  
아니었습니다.  
aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
not were  
No, you were not students.

- 당신들이 대학생들이었습니까?  
(tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
you students were?  
Were you students?

예, 우리들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye uridu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes we students were  
Yes, we were students.

아니요, 우리들이 대학생들이  
(aniyo uridu'ri taehakssaengdu'ri  
no we students  
아니었습니다.

aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
not were  
No, we were not students.

- 그들이 대학생들이었습니까?  
(ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
they students were?  
Were they students?

예, 그들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes they students were  
Yes, they were students.

아니요, 그들이 대학생들이  
(aniyo ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'ri  
no they students  
아니었습니다.  
aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
not were  
No, they were not students.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the low form of courtesy.



- 제가 영국사람입니까\*?  
(jega yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)  
I an Englishman am?  
Am I an Englishman?

응, 네가 영국사람이다.  
(u'ng nega yo'ng-guk-saramida)

yes you an Englishman are  
Yes, you are an Englishman.

아니, 네가 영국사람이 아니다.  
(ani nega yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
no you an Englishman not  
No, you are not an Englishman.

explanation:

\* 영국사람입니까 (yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람입니까

(yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)

영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까?

(yo'ng-guk-saram i mnikka)

영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) noun Englishman

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니까 (mnikka) final interrogative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

영국사람입니까 (yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )

- 당신이 영국사람입니까?  
(tangsini yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)  
you an Englishman are?  
Are you an Englishman?

응, 내가 영국사람이다.  
(u'ng naega yo'ng-guk-saramida)  
yes I an Englishman am  
Yes, I am an Englishman.

아니, 내가 영국사람이 아니다.  
(ani naega yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
no I an Englishman not  
No, I am not an Englishman.

- 그가 영국사람입니까?  
(ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)  
he an Englishman is?  
Is he an Englishman?

응, 그가 영국사람이다.  
(u'ng ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramida)  
yes he an Englishman is  
Yes, he is an Englishman.

아니, 그가 영국사람이 아니다.  
(ani ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
no he an Englishman not  
No, he is not an Englishman.

- 우리가 영국사람들입니까?  
(uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnikka)  
we Englishmen are?  
Are we Englishmen?

응, 너희가 영국사람들이다.  
(u'ng no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida)  
yes you Englishmen are  
Yes, you are Englishmen.

아니, 너희가 영국사람들이 아니다.  
(ani no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri anida)  
no you Englishmen not  
No, you are not Englishmen.

- 당신들이 영국사람들입니까?  
(tangsindu'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnikka)  
you Englishmen are?  
Are you Englishmen?

응, 우리가 영국사람들이다.  
(u'ng uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida)

yes we Englishmen are  
Yes, we are Englishmen.

아니, 우리가 영국사람들이 아니다.  
(ani uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri anida)  
no we Englishmen not  
No, we are not Englishmen.

- 그들이 영국사람들입니까?  
(ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnikka)  
they Englishmen are?  
Are they Englishmen?

응, 그들이 영국사람들이다.  
(u'ng ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida)  
yes they Englishmen are  
Yes, they are Englishmen.

아니, 그들이 영국사람들이 아니다.  
(ani ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri anida)  
no they Englishmen not  
No, they are not Englishmen.

- 제가 대학생이었습니까?  
(jega taehakssaeng-iyotssu'mnikka)  
I a student was?  
Was I a student?

응, 네가 대학생이었다\*1  
(u'ng nega taehakssaeng-iyotssa)  
yes you a student were  
Yes, you were a student.

아니, 네가 대학생이 아니었다\*2.  
(ani nega taehakssaeng-i aniyotssa)  
no you a student not were  
No, you were not a student.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>대학생이었다 (taehakssaeng-iyot'tta) is derived from the noun 대학생 (taehakssaeng) student.

대학생 + 이 + 였 + 다  
{taehakssaeng i yo't tta}

대학생 (taehakssaeng) noun student

이 {i} exchanging ending

였 {yo't} ending of the past tense

다 {tta} final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

\*<sup>2</sup>아니었다 (aniyot'tta) is derived from the adjective 아니다 (anida) not.

아니 + 다  
{ani da}

아니 {ani} stem

다 {da} ending

아니 + 였 + 다  
{ani yo't tta}

였 {yo't} ending of the past tense

다 {tta} final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

- 당신이 대학생이었습니까?  
{tangsinini taehakssaeng-iyot'tssu'mnikka}  
you a student were?  
Were you a student?

응, 내가 대학생이었다.  
{u'ng naega taehakssaeng-iyot'tta}  
yes I a student was  
Yes, I was a student.

아니, 내가 대학생이 아니었다.  
{ani naega taehakssaeng-i aniyot'tta}  
no I a student not was  
No, I was not a student.

- 그가 대학생이었습니까?  
(ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnikka)  
he a student was?  
Was he a student?

응, 그가 대학생이었다.  
(u'ng ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyot'tta)  
yes he a student was  
Yes, he was a student.

아니, 그가 대학생이 아니었다.  
(ani ku'ga taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tta)  
no he a student not was  
No, he was not a student.

- 우리가 대학생들이었습니까?  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
we students were?  
Were we students?

응, 너희가 대학생들이었다.  
(u'ng no'hu'iga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tta)  
yes you students were  
Yes, you were students.

아니, 너희가 대학생들이 아니었다.  
(ani no'hu'iga taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tta)  
no you students not were  
No, you were not students.

- 당신들이 대학생들이었습니까?  
(tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
you students were?  
Were you students?

응, 우리가 대학생들이었다.  
(u'ng uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tta)



yes we students were  
Yes, we were students.

아니, 우리가 대학생들이 아니었다.  
(ani uriga taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tta)  
no we students not were  
No, we were not students.

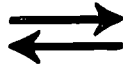
- 그들이 대학생들이었습니까?  
(ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
they students were?  
Were they students?

응, 그들이 대학생들이었다.  
(u'ng ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tta)  
yes they students were  
Yes, they were students.

아니, 그들이 대학생들이 아니었다.  
(ani ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tta)  
no they students not were  
No, they were not students.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the middle form of courtesy, too.



- 내가 조선사람인가?  
(naega joso'nsaramin-ga)  
I a Korean am?  
Am I a Korean?

응, 동무는 조선사람이요\*

(u'ng tongmunu'n joso'nsaramiyo)  
 yes comrade a Korean are  
 Yes, you are a Korean.

explanation:

\* 조선사람이요 (joso'nsaramiyo) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람 + 이 + 요

[joso'nsaram i yo]

조선사람 (joso'nsaram) noun Korean

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy.

아니, 동무는 조선사람이 아니요.  
 (ani tongmunu'n joso'nsarami anio)  
 no comrade a Korean not  
 No, you are not a Korean.

- 당신이 조선사람인가?  
 (tangsini joso'nsaramin-ga)  
 you a Korean are?  
 Are you a Korean?

응, 내가 조선사람이요.  
 (u'ng naega joso'nsaramiyo)  
 yes I a Korean am  
 Yes, I am a Korean.

아니, 내가 조선사람이 아니요.  
 (ani naega joso'nsarami anio)  
 no I a Korean not  
 No, I am not a Korean.

- 그가 조선사람인가?  
 (ku'ga joso'nsaramin-ga)  
 he a Korean is?

Is he a Korean?

응, 그가 조선사람이요.  
(u'ng ku'ga joso'nsaramiyo)  
yes he a Korean is  
Yes, he is a Korean.

아니, 그가 조선사람이 아니요.  
(ani ku'ga joso'nsarami anio)  
no he a Korean not  
No, he is not a Korean.

- 우리가 조선사람들인가?  
(uriga joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga)  
we Koreans are?  
Are we Koreans?

응, 당신들이 조선사람들이요.  
(u'ng tangsindu'ri joso'nsaramdu'riyo)  
yes you Koreans are  
Yes, you are Koreans.

아니, 당신들이 조선사람들이 아니요.  
(ani tangsindu'ri joso'nsaramdu'ri anio)  
no you Koreans not  
No, you are not Koreans.

- 당신들이 조선사람들인가?  
(tangsindu'ri joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga)  
you Koreans are?  
Are you Koreans?

응, 우리가 조선사람들이요.  
(u'ng u'riga joso'nsaramdu'riyo)  
yes we Koreans are  
Yes, we are Koreans.

아니, 우리가 조선사람들이 아니요.  
 (ani u'riga joso'nsaramdu'ri anio)  
 no we Koreans not  
 No, we are not Koreans.

- 그들은 조선사람들인가?  
 (ku'du'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga)  
 they Koreans are?  
 Are they Koreans?

응, 그들이 조선사람들이요.  
 (u'ng ku'du'ri joso'nsaramdu'riyo)  
 yes they Koreans are  
 Yes, they are Koreans.

아니, 그들이 조선사람들이 아니요.  
 (ani ku'du'ri joso'nsaramdu'ri anio)  
 no they Koreans not  
 No, they are not Koreans.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form.



- 내가 영국사람이냐?  
 (naega yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya)  
 I an Englishman am?  
 Am I an Englishman?

예, 당신이 영국사람입니다.  
 (ye, tangsini yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
 yes you an Englishman are  
 Yes, you are an Englishman.

아니요, 당신이 영국사람이 아닙니다.  
 (aniyo tangsini yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
 no you an Englishman not  
 No, you are not an Englishman.

- 네가 영국사람이냐?  
 (nega yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya)  
 you an Englishman are?  
 Are you an Englishman?

예, 제가 영국사람입니다.  
 (ye, jega yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
 yes I an Englishman am  
 Yes, I am an Englishman.

아니요, 제가 영국사람이 아닙니다.  
 (aniyo jega yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
 no I an Englishman not  
 No, I am not an Englishman.

- 그가 영국사람이냐?  
 (ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya)  
 he an Englishman is?  
 Is he an Englishman?

예, 그가 영국사람입니다.  
 (ye ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
 yes he an Englishman is  
 Yes, he is an Englishman.

아니요, 그가 영국사람이 아닙니다.  
 (aniyo ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
 no he an Englishman not  
 No, he is not an Englishman.

- 우리가 영국사람들이냐?  
 (uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya)  
 we Englishmen are?

Are we Englishmen?

예, 당신들이 영국사람들입니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida)  
yes you Englishmen are  
Yes, you are Englishmen.

아니요, 당신들이 영국사람들이  
(aniyo tangsindu'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri  
no you Englishmen  
아닙니다.  
animnida)  
not  
No, you are not Englishmen.

- 너희가 영국사람들이나?  
(no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya)  
you Englishmen are?  
Are you Englishmen?

예, 우리가 영국사람들입니다.  
(ye uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida)  
yes we Englishmen are  
Yes, we are Englishmen.

아니요, 우리가 영국사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri animnida)  
no we Englishmen not  
No, we are not Englishmen.

- 그들이 영국사람들이나?  
(ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya)  
they Englishmen are?  
Are they Englishmen?

예, 그들이 영국사람들입니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida)

yes they Englishmen are  
Yes, they are Englishmen.

아니요, 그들이 영국사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri animnida)  
no they Englishmen not  
No, they are not Englishmen.

- 내가 대학생이었느냐?  
(naega taehakssaeng-iyo'nnu'-nya)  
I a student was?  
Was I a student?

예, 당신이 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye, tangsini taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you a student were  
Yes, you were a student.

아니요, 당신이 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo tangsini taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no you a student not were  
No, you were not a student.

- 네가 대학생이었느냐?  
(nega taehakssaeng-iyo'nnu'-nya)  
you a student were?  
Were you a student?

예, 제가 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye Jega taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes I a student was  
Yes, I was a student.

아니요, 제가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo Jega taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no I a student not was  
No, I was not a student.

- 그가 대학생이었느냐?  
(ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyo'nnu'-nya)  
he a student was?  
Was he a student?

예, 그가 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes he a student was  
Yes, he was a student.

아니요, 그가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo ku'ga taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no he a student not was  
No, he was not a student.

- 우리가 대학생들이었느냐?  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya)  
we students were  
Were we students?

예, 당신들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you students were  
Yes, you were students.

아니요, 당신들이 대학생들이  
(aniyo tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'ri  
no you students  
아니었습니다.  
aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
not were  
No, you were not students.

- 너희가 대학생들이었느냐?  
(nohu'iga taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya)  
you students were?  
Were you students?



예, 우리가 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes we students were  
Yes, we were students.

아니요, 우리가 대학생들이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo uriga taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no we students not were  
No, we were not students.

- 그들이 대학생들이었느냐?  
(ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya)  
they students were?  
Were they students?

예, 그들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes they students were  
Yes, they were students.

아니요, 그들이 대학생들이  
(aniyo ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'ri  
no they students  
아니었습니다.  
aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
not were  
No, they were not students.

## 2

When a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.



- 당신은 누구입니까?  
 (tangsinu'n nuguimnikka)  
 you who are?  
 Who are you?

저는 김인호입니다\*.  
 (jo'nu'n kiminhoimnida)  
 I Kim In Ho am  
 I am Kim In Ho.

explanation:

\* 김인호입니다 (kiminhoimnida) is derived from the noun 김인호 (kiminho) Kim In Ho (name).

김인호입니다

(kiminhoimnida)

김인호 + 이 + ㅂ니다

(kiminho i mnida)

김인호 (kiminho) noun Kim In Ho (김 (kim) family name, 인호 (inho) name)

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

김인호입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )  
 (kiminhoimnida)

- 아무도 그것을 모릅니까?  
 (amudo ku'go'su'l moru'mnikka)  
 anyone also it does not know?  
 Doesn't anybody know it?

예, 아무도 그것을 모릅니다.  
 (ye amudo ku'go'su'l moru'mnida)  
 yes anyone also it does not know?  
 Yes, nobody knows it.

- 아무 사람도 그것을 모릅니까?  
 (amu saramdo ku'go'su'l moru'mnikka)

any man also it does not know?  
Doesn't anybody know it?

예, 아무 사람도 그것을 모릅니다.  
(ye amu saramdo ku'go'su'l moru'mnida)  
yes any man also it does not know  
Yes, nobody knows it.

- 이것은 무엇입니까?  
(igo'su'n muo'simnikka)  
this what is?  
What is this?

그것은\*<sup>1</sup> 조선사과입니다\*<sup>2</sup>.  
(ku'go'su'n joso'nsagwaimnida)  
it a Korean apple is  
It is a Korean apple.

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup>그 + 것 + 은  
(ku' go's u'n)

그 (ku') demonstrative pronoun it

것 (go's) incomplete noun thing

은 (u'n) auxiliary ending

\*<sup>2</sup>조선사과입니다 (joso'nsagwaimnida) is derived from the  
noun 조선사과 (joso'nsagwa) Korean apple.

조선사과입니다

(joso'nsagwaimnida)

조선사과 + 이 + ㅂ니다

(joso'nsagwa i mnida)

조선사과 (joso'nsagwa) noun Korean apple

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal  
form of the noun in the most deferential form

조선사과입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )

(joso'nsagwaimnida)

- 그것은 얼마입니까?  
 (ku'go'su'n o'lmaimnikka)  
 it how much is?  
 How much is it?

이것은 1원입니다\*  
 (igosu'n irwo'nimnida)  
 it 1 won is  
 It costs 1 won.

explanation:

\* 1원입니다 (irwo'nimnida) is derived from the noun 1원 (irwo'n) 1 won.

1원입니다

(irwo'nimnida)

1원 + 이 + ㅂ니다

(irwo'n i mnida)

1원 (irwo'n) noun 1 won (원 (wo'n) won (unit of Korean currency))

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

1원입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p) )

(irwo'nimnida)

- 이것은 몇입니까?  
 (igo'su'n myo'chimnikka)  
 this how many is?  
 How many are there?

그것은 둘입니다\*.  
 (ku'go'su'n turimnida)  
 It two is  
 There are two.

explanation:

\* 둘입니다 (turimnida) is derived from the numeral 둘 (tu)

two.

들입니다

{turimnida}

둘 + 이 + ㅂ니다

{tur i mnida}

둘 {tur} noun two

이 {i} exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 {mnida} final declarative ending of the verbal form of the numeral in the most deferential form

들입니다 (after contracting 이 {i} and ㅂ {p} )

{turimnida}

- 그들은 몇사람입니까 ?

{ku'du'ru'n myo'tssaramimnikka}

they how many persons are?

How many people are they?

그들은 네사람입니다\*.

{ku'du'ru'n nesaramimnida}

they four persons are

They are four in all.

explanation:

\* 네사람입니다 {nesaramimnida} is derived from the noun 사람 {saram} person.

네사람입니다

{nesaramimnida}

네 + 사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다

{ne saram i mnida}

네 {ne} - noun four

사람 {saram} noun person

이 {i} exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 {mnida} final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

네사람입니다 (after contracting 이 {i} and ㅂ {p} )

{nesaramimnida}

- 당신은 어디에 갑니까?  
 (tangsinu'n o'die kamnikka)  
 you which place to go?  
 Where are you going?

저는 집에\* 갑니다.  
 (jo'nu'n jibe kamnida)  
 I home to go  
 I am going home.

explanation:

\* 집 + 에  
 (jib e)  
 집 (jib) - noun home  
 에 (e) dative ending

- 그는 언제 옵니까?  
 (ku'nu'n o'nje omnikka)  
 he which time at come?  
 When is he coming?

그는 오늘 옵니다.  
 (ku'nu'n onu'l omnida)  
 he today come  
 He is coming today.

Lesson 17:

## Attaching of Endings

The endings are attached one by one.

for example:

공장에서	의	모임
(kongjang-eso'u'i	moim)	
the factory in of	the meeting	
the meeting in the	factory	

explanation:

\* 공장 + 에서 the factory in  
 (kongjang eso')

공장 (kongjang) - noun factory

에서 (eso') locative ending

First, the locative ending 에서 (eso') is attached to the noun 공장 (kongjang) factory

공장에서 + 의 the factory in of  
 (kongjang-eso' u'i)

의 (u'i) genitive ending

Next, the genitive ending 의 (u'i) is attached to 공장에서 (kongjang-eso') the factory in

## Text

### 1

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 저는 기쁩니다.  
 (jo'nu'n kippu'mnida)

I                glad  
I am glad.

- 당신이        큼니다.  
(tangsini khu'mnida)  
you            big  
You are big.

- 그가        작습니다.  
(ku'ga jakssu'mnida)  
he            small  
He is small.

- 그        여자가        아름답습니다.  
(ku' nyo'jaga aru'mdapssu'mnida)  
that        woman        beautiful  
She is beautiful.

- 우리는        기쁩니다.  
(urinu'n kippu'mnida)  
we            glad  
We are glad.

- 당신들이        큼니다.  
(tangsindu'ri khu'mnida)  
you            big  
You are big.

- 그들이        작습니다.  
(ku'du'ri jakssu'mnida)  
they            small  
They are small.

- 그        여자들이        아름답습니다.  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri aru'mdapssu'mnida)  
those women        beautiful  
They are beautiful.



When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

- 나는 기쁘오.  
(nanu'n kippu'o)  
I glad  
I am glad.



- 당신이 크오.  
(tangsini khu'o)  
you big  
You are big.

- 그가 작소.  
(ku'ga jakkso)  
he small  
He is small.

- 그 여자가 아름답소.  
(ku' nyo'jaga aru'mdapsso)  
that woman beautiful  
She is beautiful.

- 우리는 기쁘오.  
(urinu'n kippu'o)  
we glad  
We are glad.

- 당신들이 크오.  
(tangsindu'ri khu'o)  
you big  
You are big.

- 그들이 작소.  
(ku'du'ri jakkso)  
they small

They are small.

- 그        녀자들이        아름답소.  
(ku' nyo' jadu' ri    aru' mdapsso)  
that    women            beautiful  
They are beautiful.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 나는        기쁘다.  
(nanu'n kippu'da)  
I            glad  
I am glad.



- 네가        크다.  
(nega khu'da)  
you.        big  
You are big.

- 그가        작다.  
(ku' ga    jaktta)  
he         small  
He is small.

- 그        녀자가        아름답다.  
(ku' nyo' jaga    aru' mdapta)  
that    woman        beautiful  
She is beautiful.

- 우리가    기쁘다.  
(uriga kippu'da)  
we         glad  
We are glad.

- 너희가        크다.  
(no' hu' iga    khu'da)

you           big  
You are big.

- 그들이 작다.  
(ku'du'ri jaktta)  
they           small  
They are small.

- 그        여자들이 아름답다.  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri aru'ndapta)  
those   women           beautiful  
They are beautiful.

## 2.

- 선생        두분  
(so'nsaeng tubun)  
teacher      two persons  
two teachers

- 소    두마리  
(so tumari)  
ox   two animals  
two oxen

- 사전        두권  
(sajo'n      tugwo'n)  
dictionary   two books  
two dictionaries

- 종이        두장  
(jong-i      tujang)  
paper       two sheets  
two sheets of paper

- 옷        두벌  
(ot        tubo'l)

clothes two suits  
two suits of clothes

- 비행기 두대  
(bihaeng-gi tudae)  
airplane two pieces  
two airplanes

- 배 세척  
(pae secho'k)  
ship three ships  
three ships

- 집 한채  
(jip hanchae)  
house one house  
one house

- 연필 네자루  
(yo'nphil nejaru)  
pencil four pieces  
four pencils

- 신 한켤레  
(sin hankho'lle)  
shoes one pair  
a pair of shoes

- 대포 열문  
(taepo yo'lmun)  
gun ten guns  
ten guns

- 나무 두그루  
(namu tugu'ru)  
tree two trees  
two trees

## 2

1.

When a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.



- 제가 기쁘니까?  
(jega kippu'mnikka)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?

예, 당신이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsini kippu'mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 당신이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsinini kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 제가 기쁩니다.  
(ye Jega kippu'mnida)  
yes I glad.  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘니까?  
(ku'ga kippu'mnikka)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

예, 그가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'ga kippu'mnida)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 여자가 기쁘니까?  
(ku'nyo'jaga kippu'mnikka)  
that woman glad?  
Is she glad?

예, 그 여자가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'nyo'jaga kippu'mnida)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘니까?  
(uriga kippu'mnikka)  
we glad?  
Are we glad?

예, 당신들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 당신들이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsindu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 우리가 기쁩니다.  
(ye uriga kippu'mnida)  
yes we glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku'du'ri kippu'mnikka)

they glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그 녀자들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
those women glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그 녀자들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes those women glad  
Yes, they are glad.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the low form of courtesy.



- 제가 기쁘니까?  
(jega kippu'mnikka)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?

응, 네가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng nega kippu'da)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 당신이 기쁘니까?

(tangsini kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 내가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng naega kippu'da)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘니까?  
(ku'ga kippu'mnikka)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

응, 그가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku'ga kippu'da)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 여자가 기쁘니까?  
(ku' nyo'jaga kippu'mnikka)  
that woman glad?  
Is she glad?

응, 그 여자가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku' nyo'jaga kippu'da)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘니까?  
(uriga kippu'mnikka)  
we glad?  
Are we glad?

응, 너희가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng no'hu'iga kippu'da)  
yes you glad



Yes, you are glad.

- 당신들이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsindu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 우리가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng uriga kippu'da)  
yes we glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku'du'ri kippu'mnikka)  
they glad?  
Are they glad?

응, 그들이 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku'du'ri kippu'da)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

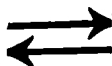
- 그 여자들이 기쁘니까?  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'mnikka)  
those women glad?  
Are they glad?

응, 그 여자들이 기쁘다.  
(u'ng ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'da)  
yes those women glad  
Yes, they are glad.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the middle form of courtesy, too.

- 내가 기쁘는가?  
(naega kippu'n-ga)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?



응, 동무가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng tongmuga kippu'o)  
yes comrade glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 동무가 기쁘는가?  
(tongmuga kippu'n-ga)  
comrade glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 내가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng naega kippu'o)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘는가?  
(ku'ga kippu'n-ga)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

응, 그가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku'ga kippu'o)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 녀자가 기쁘는가?  
(ku' nyo'jaga kippu'n-ga)  
that woman glad?  
Is she glad?

응, 그 녀자가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku' nyo' jaga kippu'o)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘는가?  
(uriga kippu'n-ga)  
we glad?  
Are we glad?

응, 동무들이 기쁘오.  
(u'ng tongmudu'ri kippu'o)  
yes comrades glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 동무들이 기쁘는가?  
(tongmudu'ri kippu'n-ga)  
comrades glad?  
Are you glad?

응, 우리가 기쁘오.  
(u'ng uriga kippu'o)  
yes we glad  
Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘는가?  
(ku'du'ri kippu'n-ga)  
they glad?  
Are they glad?

응, 그들이 기쁘오.  
(u'ng ku'du'ri kippu'o)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그 녀자들이 기쁘는가?  
(ku' nyo' jadu'ri kippu'n-ga)

those women            glad?  
Are they glad?

응,    그    여자들이    기쁘오.  
(u'ng   ku'   nyo'jadu'ri   kippu'o)  
yes   those women       glad  
Yes, they are glad.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form.



- 내가 기쁘냐?  
(naega kippu'-nya)  
I glad?  
Am I glad?

예, 당신이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsini kippu'mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 네가 기쁘냐?  
(nega kippu'-nya)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 제가 기쁩니다.  
(ye jega kippu'mnida)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

- 그가 기쁘냐?

(ku' ga kippu' -nya)  
he glad?  
Is he glad?

예, 그가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku' ga kippu' mnida)  
yes he glad  
Yes, he is glad.

- 그 여자가 기쁘냐?  
(ku' nyo' jaga kippu' -nya)  
that woman glad?  
Is she glad?

예, 그 여자가 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku' nyo' jaga kippu' mnida)  
yes that woman glad  
Yes, she is glad.

- 우리가 기쁘냐?  
(uriga kippu' -nya)  
we glad?  
Are we glad?

예, 당신들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye tangsindu' ri kippu' mnida)  
yes you glad  
Yes, you are glad.

- 너희가 기쁘냐?  
(no' hu' iga kippu' -nya)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 우리가 기쁩니다.  
(ye uriga kippu' mnida)  
yes we glad

Yes, we are glad.

- 그들이 기쁘냐?  
(ku'du'ri kippu'-nya)  
they glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes they glad  
Yes, they are glad.

- 그 녀자들이 기쁘냐?  
(ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'-nya)  
those women glad?  
Are they glad?

예, 그 녀자들이 기쁩니다.  
(ye ku' nyo'jadu'ri kippu'mnida)  
yes those women glad  
Yes, they are glad.

2.

- 만세!  
(manse)  
hurrah!  
Hurrah!
- 아, 백두산!  
(a paektusan)  
oh Mt. Paektu!  
Oh, Mt. Paektu!
- 오, 조국이여!  
(o jogugiyo')  
oh the fatherland!  
Oh, the fatherland!

- 자, 갑시다.  
(ja kapssida)  
come go let us!  
Come, let us go!
- 어서 오십시오.  
(o'so' osipssio)  
please come!  
Come, please!
- 당신이 기쁘니까?  
(tangsini kippu'mnikka)  
you glad?  
Are you glad?

예, 제가 기쁩니다.  
(ye jega kippu'mnida)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

응, 내가 기쁘다.  
(u'ng naega kippu'da)  
yes I glad  
Yes, I am glad.

### 3

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 저는 영국사람입니다.  
(jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
I an Englishman am  
I am an Englishman.



- 당신은 영국사람입니다.  
(tangsину'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)

you                    an Englishman are  
You are an Englishman.

- 그는                영국사람입니다.  
(ku'nu'n    yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
he                an Englishman is  
He is an Englishman.

- 우리가    대학생들이었습니다.  
(uriga    taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
we                students were  
We were students.

- 당신들이                대학생들이었습니다.  
(tangsindu'ri    taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
you                students were  
You were students.

- 그들이                대학생들이었습니다.  
(ku'du'ri    taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
they                students were  
They were students.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 내가    그의    동무요.  
(naega    ku'u'i    tongmuyo)  
I                his                friend am  
I am his friend.

- 당신이                나의    동무요.  
(tangsini    nau'i    tongmuyo)  
you                my                friend are



You are my friend.

- 그가 나의 동무요.  
(ku'ga nau'i tongmuyo)  
he my friend is  
He is my friend.
- 우리가 그의 동무요.  
(uriga ku'u'i tongmuyo)  
we his friends are  
We are his friends.
- 당신들이 나의 동무요.  
(tangsindu'ri nau'i tongmuyo)  
you my friends are  
You are my friends.
- 그들이 나의 동무요.  
(ku'du'ri nau'i tongmuyo)  
they my friends are  
They are my friends.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 조선은 하나이다.  
(Joso'nu'n hanaida)  
Korea one is  
Korea is one.

**explanation:**

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

- 조선은 하나다.

{joso'nu'n hanada}  
Korea one is  
Korea is one.

**explanation:**

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

2.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 이 집이 저의 집입니다.  
(i jibi jo'u'i jibimnida)  
this house my house is  
This is my house.
- 여기가 저의 고향입니다.  
(yo'giga jo'u'i kohyang-imnida)  
this place my native place is  
This is my native place.
- 그 사람이 저의 친구입니다.  
(ku' sarami jo'u'i chin-guimnida)  
that man my friend is  
He is my friend.
- 거기가 그의 고향입니다.  
(ko'giga ku'u'i kohyang-imnida)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.
- 저 집이 저의 집입니다.  
(jo' jibi jo'u'i jibimnida)

that house my house is  
That is my house.

- 저기가 그의 고향입니다.  
(jo'giga ku'u'i kohyang-umnida)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 이 집이 나의 집이요.  
(i jibi nau'i jibiyo)  
this house my house is  
This is my house.
- 여기가 나의 고향이요.  
(yo'giga nau'i kohyang-iyoy)  
this place my native place is  
This is my native place.
- 그 사람이 나의 친구요.  
(ku' sarami nau'i chin-guyo)  
that man my friend is  
He is my friend.
- 저기가 그의 고향이요.  
(ko'giga ku'u'i kohyang-iyoy)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.
- 저 집이 나의 집이요.  
(jo' jibi nau'i jibiyo)  
that house my house is

That is my house.

- 저기가 그의 고향이요.  
(jo'giga ku'u'i kohyang-lyo)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 이 집이 나의 집이다.  
(i jibi nau'i jibida)  
this house my house is  
This is my house.
- 여기가 나의 고향이다.  
(yo'giga niu'i kohyang-ida)  
this place my native place is  
This is my native place.
- 그 사람이 나의 친구다.  
(ku' sarami nau'i chin-guda)  
that man my friend is  
He is my friend.
- 저기가 그의 고향이다.  
(ko'giga ku'u'i kohyang-ida)  
that place his native place is  
That is his native place.
- 저 집이 나의 집이다.  
(jo' jibi nau'i jibida)  
that house my house is  
That is my house.

- 저기가 그의 고향이다.  
 (jo'giga ku'u'i kohyang-ida)  
 that place his native place is  
 That is his native place.

## 4

1.

When a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.



- 저는 조선사람입니까?  
 (jo'nu'n joso'nsaramimnikka)  
 I a Korean am?  
 Am I a Korean?

예, 당신은 조선사람입니다.  
 (ye tangsinu'n joso'nsaramimnida)  
 yes you a Korean are  
 Yes, you are a Korean.

아니요, 당신은 조선사람이 아닙니다.  
 (aniyo tangsinu'n joso'nsarami animnida)  
 no you a Korean not  
 No, you are not Korean.

- 당신은 조선사람입니까?  
 (tangsinu'n joso'nsaramimnikka)  
 you a Korean are?  
 Are you a Korean?

예, 저는 조선사람입니다.  
(ye jo'nu'n joso'nsaramimnida)  
yes I a Korean am  
Yes, I am a Korean.

아니요, 저는 조선사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo jo'nu'n joso'nsarami animnida)  
no I a Korean not  
No, I am not a Korean.

- 그는 조선사람입니까?  
(ku'nu'n joso'nsaramimnikka)  
he a Korean is?  
Is he a Korean?

예, 그는 조선사람입니다.  
(ye ku'nu'n joso'nsaramimnida)  
yes he a Korean is  
Yes, he is a Korean.

아니요, 그는 조선사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo ku'nu'n joso'nsarami animnida)  
no he a Korean not  
No, he is not a Korean.

- 우리는 조선사람들입니까?  
(urinu'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka)  
we Koreans are?  
Are we Koreans?

예, 당신들은 조선사람들입니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'rimnida)  
yes you Koreans are  
Yes, you are Koreans.

아니요, 당신들은 조선사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo tangsindu'ru'n joso'nsaramdu'ri animnida)

no        you                    Koreans                    not  
No, you are not Koreans.

- 그들은        조선사람들입니까?  
(ku'du'ru'n    joso'nsaramdu'rimnikka)  
they            Koreans are?  
Are they Koreans?

예, 그들은        조선사람들입니다.  
(ye    ku'du'ru'n    joso'nsaramdu'rimnida)  
yes they            Koreans are  
Yes, they are Koreans.

아니요, 그들은        조선사람들이        아닙니다.  
(aniyo    ku'du'ru'n    joso'nsaramdu'ri    animnida)  
no        they            Koreans                    not  
No, they are not Koreans.

- 제가    대학생이였습니까?  
(jega    taehakssaeng-iy'o'tssu'mnikka)  
I        a student was?  
Was I a student?

예, 당신이    대학생이였습니다.  
(ye    tangsini    taehakssaeng-iy'o'tssu'mnida)  
yes you        a student were  
Yes, you were a student.

아니요, 당신이    대학생이        아니였습니다.  
(aniyo    tangsini    taehakssaeng-i    aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no        you        a student                    not were  
No, you were not a student.

- 당신이    대학생이였습니까?  
(tangsini    taehakssaneg-iy'o'tssu'mnikka)  
you        a student were?  
Were you a student?

예, 제가 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye jega taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes I a student was  
Yes, I was a student.

아니요, 제가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo jega taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no I a student not was  
No, I was not a student.

- 그가 대학생이었습니까?  
(ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnikka)  
he a student was?  
Was he a student?

예, 그가 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes he a student was  
Yes, he was a student.

아니요, 그가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo ku'ga taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no he a student not was  
No, he was not a student.

- 우리가 대학생들이었습니까?  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
we students were?  
Were we students?

예, 당신들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you students were  
Yes, you were students.

아니요, 당신들이 대학생들이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)



no      you                  students                  not were  
No, you were not students.

- 당신들이                  대학생들이었습니까?  
(tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
you                  students were?  
Were you students?

예, 우리들이                  대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye uridu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes we                  students were  
Yes, we were students.

아니요, 우리들이                  대학생들이                  아니었습니다.  
(aniyo uridu'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no      we                  students                  not were  
No, we were not students.

- 그들이                  대학생들이었습니까?  
(ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
they                  students were?  
Were they students?

예, 그들이                  대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes they                  students were  
Yes, they were students.

아니요, 그들이                  대학생들이                  아니었습니다.  
(aniyo ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no      they                  students                  not were  
No, they were not students.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the low form of courtesy.



- 제가 영국사람입니까?  
(Jega yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)  
I an Englishman am?  
Am I an Englishman?

응, 네가 영국사람이다.  
(u'ng nega yo'ng-guk-saramida)  
yes you an Englishman are  
Yes, you are an Englishman.

아니, 네가 영국사람이 아니다.  
(ani nega yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
no you an Englishman not  
No, you are not an Englishman.

- 당신이 영국사람입니까?  
(tangsini yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)  
you an Englishman are?  
Are you an Englishman?

응, 내가 영국사람이다.  
(u'ng naega yo'ng-guk-saramida)  
yes I an Englishman am  
Yes, I am an Englishman.

아니, 내가 영국사람이 아니다.  
(ani naega yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
no I an Englishman not  
No, I am not an Englishman.

- 그가 영국사람입니까?  
(ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramimnikka)  
he an Englishman is?

Is he an Englishman?

응, 그가 영국사람이다.  
(u'ng ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramida)  
yes he an Englishman is  
Yes, he is an Englishman.

아니, 그가 영국사람이 아니다.  
(ani ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami anida)  
no he an Englishman not  
No, he is not an Englishman.

- 우리가 영국사람들입니까?  
(uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnikka)  
we Englishmen are?  
Are we Englishmen?

응, 너희가 영국사람들이다.  
(u'ng no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida)  
yes you Englishmen are  
Yes, you are Englishmen.

아니, 너희가 영국사람들이 아니다.  
(ani no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri anida)  
no you Englishmen not  
No, you are not Englishmen.

- 당신들이 영국사람들입니까?  
(tangsindu'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnikka)  
you Englishmen are?  
Are you Englishmen?

응, 우리가 영국사람들이다.  
(u'ng uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rida)  
yes we Englishmen are  
Yes, we are Englishmen.



you a student were?  
Were you a student?

응, 내가 대학생이었다.  
(u'ng naega taehakssaeng-lyo'tta)  
yes I a student was  
Yes, I was a student.

아니, 내가 대학생이 아니었다.  
(ani naega taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tta)  
no I a student not were  
No, I was not a student.

- 그가 대학생이었습니까?  
(ku'ga taehakssaeng-lyo'tssu'mnikka)  
he a student was?  
Was he a student?

응, 그가 대학생이었다.  
(u'ng ku'ga taehakssaeng-lyo'tta)  
yes he a student was  
Yes, he was a student.

아니, 그가 대학생이 아니었다.  
(ani ku'ga taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tta)  
no he a student not was  
No, he was not a student.

- 우리가 대학생들이었습니까?  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
we students were?  
Were we students?

응, 너희가 대학생들이었다.  
(u'ng no'hu'iga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tta)  
yes you students were  
Yes, you were students.

아니, 너희가 대학생들이 아니었다.  
 (ani no'hu'iga taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tta)  
 no you students not were  
 No, you were not students.

- 당신들이 대학생들이었습니까?  
 (tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
 you students were?  
 Were you students?

응, 우리가 대학생들이었다.  
 (u'ng uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tta)  
 yes we students were  
 Yes, we were students.

아니, 우리가 대학생들이 아니었다.  
 (ani uriga taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tta)  
 no we students not were  
 No, we were not students.

- 그들이 대학생들이었습니까?  
 (ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnikka)  
 they students were?  
 Were they students?

응, 그들이 대학생들이었다.  
 (u'ng ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tta)  
 yes they students were  
 Yes, they were students.

아니, 그들이 대학생들이 아니었다.  
 (ani ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tta)  
 no they students not were  
 No, they were not students.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form

of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the middle form of courtesy, too.



- 내가 조선사람인가?  
(naega joso'nsaramin-ga)  
I a Korean am?  
Am I a Korean?

응, 동무는 조선사람이요.  
(u'ng tongmunu'n joso'nsaramiyo)  
yes comrade a Korean are  
Yes, you are a Korean.

아니, 동무는 조선사람이 아니요.  
(ani tongmunu'n joso'nsarami aniyoy)  
no comrade a Korean not  
No, you are not a Korean.

- 당신이 조선사람인가?  
(tangsini joso'nsaramin-ga)  
you a Korean are?  
Are you a Korean?

응, 내가 조선사람이요.  
(u'ng naega joso'nsaramiyo)  
yes I a Korean am  
Yes, I am a Korean.

아니, 내가 조선사람이 아니요.  
(ani naega joso'nsarami aniyoy)  
no I a Korean not  
No, I am not a Korean.

- 그가 조선사람인가?

[ku'ga joso'nsaramin-ga]  
he a Korean is?  
Is he a Korean?

응, 그가 조선사람이요.  
[u'ng ku'ga joso'nsaramiyo]  
yes he a Korean is  
Yes, he is a Korean.

아니, 그가 조선사람이 아니요.  
[ani ku'ga joso'nsarami aniyō]  
no he a Korean not  
No, he is not a Korean.

- 우리가 조선사람들인가?  
[uriga joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga]  
we Koreans are?  
Are we Koreans?

응, 당신들이 조선사람들이요.  
[u'ng tangsindu'ri joso'nsaramdu'riyo]  
yes you Koreans are  
Yes, you are Koreans.

아니, 당신들이 조선사람들이 아니요.  
[ani tangsindu'ri joso'nsaramdu'ri anio]  
no you Koreans not  
No, you are not Koreans.

- 당신들이 조선사람들인가?  
[tangsindu'ri joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga]  
you Koreans are?  
Are you Koreans?

응, 우리가 조선사람들이요.  
[u'ng uriga joso'nsaramdu'riyo]  
yes we Koreans are  
Yes, we are Koreans.



아니, 우리가 조선사람들이 아니요.  
 (ani uriga joso'nsaramdu'ri anio)  
 no we Koreans not  
 No, we are not Koreans.

- 그들이 조선사람들인가?  
 (ku'du'ri joso'nsaramdu'rin-ga)  
 they Koreans are?  
 Are they Koreans?

응, 그들이 조선사람들이요.  
 (u'ng ku'du'ri joso'nsaramdu'riyo)  
 yes they Koreans are  
 Yes, they are Koreans.

아니, 그들이 조선사람들이 아니요.  
 (ani ku'du'ri joso'nsaramdu'ri anio)  
 no they Koreans not  
 No, they are not Koreans.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form.



- 내가 영국사람이냐?  
 (naega yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya)  
 I an Englishman am?  
 Am I an Englishman?

예, 당신이 영국사람입니다.  
 (ye tangsini yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
 yes you an Englishman are  
 Yes, you are an Englishman.

아니요, 당신이 영국사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo tangsini yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
no you an Englishman not  
No, you are not an Englishman.

- 네가 영국사람이나?  
(nega yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya)  
you an Englishman are?  
Are you an Englishman?

예, 제가 영국사람입니다.  
(ye jega yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
yes I an Englishman am  
Yes, I am an Englishman.

아니요, 제가 영국사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo jega yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
no I an Englishman not  
No, I am not an Englishman.

- 그가 영국사람이나?  
(ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami-nya)  
he an Englishman is?  
Is he an Englishman?

예, 그가 영국사람입니다.  
(ye ku'ga yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)  
yes he an Englishman is  
Yes, he is an Englishman.

아니요, 그가 영국사람이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo ku'ga yo'ng-guk-sarami animnida)  
no he an Englishman not  
No, he is not an Englishman.

- 우리가 영국사람들이나?  
(uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya)

we Englishmen are?  
Are we Englishmen?

예, 당신들이 영국사람들입니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida)  
yes you Englishmen are  
Yes, you are Englishmen.

아니요, 당신들이 영국사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo tangsindu'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri animnida)  
no you Englishmen not  
No, you are not Englishmen.

- 너희가 영국사람들이냐?  
(no'hu'iga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya)  
you Englishmen are?  
Are you Englishmen?

예, 우리가 영국사람들입니다.  
(ye uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida)  
yes we Englishmen are  
Yes, we are Englishmen.

아니요, 우리가 영국사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo uriga yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri animnida)  
no we Englishmen not  
No, we are not Englishmen.

- 그들이 영국사람들이냐?  
(ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri-nya)  
they Englishmen are?  
Are they Englishmen?

예, 그들이 영국사람들입니다.  
(ye ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'rimnida)  
yes they Englishmen are  
Yes, they are Englishmen.

아니요, 그들이 영국사람들이 아닙니다.  
(aniyo ku'du'ri yo'ng-guk-saramdu'ri animnida)  
no they Englishmen not  
No, they are not Englishmen.

- 내가 대학생이었느냐?  
(naega taehakssaeng-iyo'nnu'-nya)  
I a student was?  
Was I a student?

예, 당신이 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye tangsini taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you a student were  
Yes, you were a student.

아니요, 당신이 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo tangsini taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no you a student not were  
No, you were not a student.

- 네가 대학생이었느냐?  
(nega taehakssaeng-iyo'nnu'-nya)  
you a student were?  
Were you a student?

예, 제가 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye jega taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes I a student was  
Yes, I was a student.

아니요, 제가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo jega taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no I a student not was  
No, I was not a student.

- 그가 대학생이었느냐?  
(ku'ga taehakssang-iyo'nnu'-nya)

he a student was?  
Was he a student?

예, 그가 대학생이었습니다.  
(ye ku'ga taehakssaeng-iyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes he a student was  
Yes, he was a student.

아니요, 그가 대학생이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo ku'ga taehakssaeng-i aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no he a student not was  
No, he was not a student.

- 우리가 대학생들이었느냐?  
(uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya)  
we students were?  
Were we students?

예, 당신들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes you students were  
Yes, you were students.

아니요, 당신들이 대학생들이 아니었습니다.  
(aniyo tangsindu'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
no you students not were  
No, you were not students.

- 너희가 대학생들이었느냐?  
(no'hu'iga taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya)  
you students were?  
Were you students?

예, 우리가 대학생들이었습니다.  
(ye uriga taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
yes we students were  
Yes, we were students.

아니요, 우리가 대학생들이 아니었습니다.  
 (aniyo uriga taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
 no we students not were  
 No, we were not students.

- 그들이 대학생들이었느냐?  
 (ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'nnu'-nya)  
 they students were?  
 Were they students?

예, 그들이 대학생들이었습니다.  
 (ye ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'riyo'tssu'mnida)  
 yes they students were  
 Yes, they were students.

아니요, 그들이 대학생들이 아니었습니다.  
 (aniyo ku'du'ri taehakssaengdu'ri aniyo'tssu'mnida)  
 no they students not were  
 No, they were not students.

## 2.

When a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.



- 당신은 누구입니까?  
 (tangsinu'n nuguimnikka)  
 you who are?  
 Who are you?

저는 김인호입니다.  
 (jo'nu'n kiminhoimnida)

I Kim In Ho am  
I am Kim In Ho.

- 아무도 그것을 모릅니까?  
(amudo ku'go'su'l moru'mnikka)  
anyone also it does not know?  
Doesn't anybody know it?

예, 아무도 그것을 모릅니다.  
(ye amudo ku'go'su'l moru'mnida)  
yes anyone also it does not know  
Yes, nobody knows it.

- 아무 사람도 그것을 모릅니까?  
(amu saramdo ku'go'su'l moru'mnikka)  
any man also it does not know?  
Doesn't anybody know it?

예, 아무 사람도 그것을 모릅니다.  
(ye amu saramdo ku'go'su'l moru'mnida)  
yes any man also it does not know  
Yes, nobody knows it.

- 이것은 무엇입니까?  
(igo'su'n muosimnikka)  
it what is?  
What is this?

그것은 조선사과입니다.  
(ku'go'su'n joso'nsagwaimnida)  
it a Korean apple is  
It is a Korean apple.

- 그것은 얼마입니까?  
(ku'go'su'n o'lmaimnikka)  
it how much is?  
How much is it?

이것은 1원입니다.  
(igo'su'n irwo'nimnida)  
it 1 won  
It is 1 won.

- 이것은 몇입니까?  
(igo'su'n myo'chimnikka)  
this how many is?  
How many are there?

그것은 둘입니다.  
(ku'go'su'n turimnida)  
it two is  
There are two.

- 그들은 몇사람입니까?  
(ku'du'ru'n myo'tssaramimnikka)  
they how many persons are?  
How many people are they?

그들은 네사람입니다.  
(ku'du'ru'n nesaramimnida)  
they four persons are  
They are four in all.

- 당신은 어디에 갑니까?  
(tangsinu'n o'die kamnikka)  
you which place to go?  
Where are you going?

저는 집에 갑니다.  
(jonu'n jibe kamnida)  
I home to go  
I am going home.

- 그는 언제 옵니까?  
(ku'nu'n o'nje omnikka)



he            which time at    comes?  
When is he coming?

그는            오늘    옵니다.  
(ku'nu'n    onu' l    omnida)  
he            today    comes  
He is coming today.

# 우리의 소원은 통일

원정하게

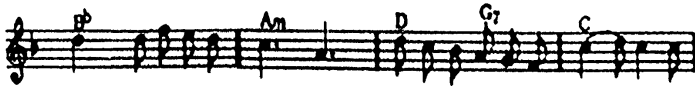
안석주 작사, 안방권 작곡



1. 우 리 의 소원 은 통 일 꿈 예 도 소원 은 통 - 일 이



무 슨 바 쳐 서 통 일 통 일 읊 이 무 자 - 이



나 라 살 리 는 통 일 이 겨 레 살 리 는 통 - 일 통



일 이 어 어 서 오 라 통 일 읊 이 무 자 -

2. 우리의 소원은 자주  
 꿈에도 소원은 자주  
 이 목숨 바쳐서 자주  
 자주를 이루자  
 이 나라 살리는 자주  
 이 겨레 살리는 자주  
 자주여 어서오라 자주를 이루자

3. 우리의 소원은 민주  
 꿈에도 소원은 민주  
 이 목숨 바쳐서 민주  
 민주를 이루자  
 이 나라 살리는 민주  
 이 겨레 살리는 민주  
 민주여 어서오라 민주를 이루자